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WASHINGTON, JUNE 29, 1850. PY-RIGHT SECURED.]

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW. A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH. BOOK THIRD.

THE TRAVELLERS. " She shall go east, she shall go west, To seek for that she shall not find—

A heart at peace with its own thoughts, A quiet and contented mind."—Land Mrs. Armstrong, from the time of her leaving Mont Crystal, seemed possessed with a perfect furor for travelling. She who, until near her fortieth year, had lived entirely in one sumptuous but retired home, now with the strange restlessness of remorse, or fear, or both, wandered from city to city, with a troop of attendants, equal in number to a queen's retinue. Only she avoided the Northern cities, to which she could not carry her slaves. Mrs. Armstrong abhorred the attendance of any one over whom she did not possess absolute control. Her winters were passed at New Orleans, Charleston, (South Carolina,) Washington City, or Richmond, and her summers at the Capes, the various Sulphur Springs of Virginia, or at other fashionable Southern watering places. And everywhere, the majestic grace of the mother, and the fragile beauty of the daughter, attracted great attention. It was in February of the second winter of their wanderings, ary of the second winter of their wanderings, that they found themselves in a suite of apartments in the most fashionable hotel in Washington. When the first are the first and the second winter of their party—to induce Louis Stuart-Gordon, if the second second of the second winter of their party—to induce Louis Stuart-Gordon, if the second winter of the second win that they found themselves in a suite of apart-

from various motives paid great attention to the mother and daughter, was Mrs. M-, the lady most dignified and gracious of all the ladies that ever presided at the White House. Certainly her general affability made her the most popular. It was at a public reception that she first saw the pale young beauty who, to her eyes, seemed a sorrow-stricken orphan child, scarcely old enough to be presented; but when she was presented as Mrs. Stuart-Gordon, and when she understood that the broken-spirited girl was a widow, all the sympathies of her benevolent heart went out to her Louise, also, by a corresponding instinct, was attraced to this lady, forcibly. Mrs. M. occasionally went to the parties given by the ladies of the members of the Cabinet, and here she sometime met Louise; and even in the thickest crowd, Louise would find herself, she scarcely knew how, in the immediate circle of the President's lady. Mrs. M-, quick to discern and prompt to distinguish excellence of character, had another protegé. This was young Frobisher, the secretary of legation, whose high intelligence, and, more than that, whose deep sensibilities, attached her to him with an almost maternal tenderness. Louise was frequently admitted to the domest privacy of Mrs. M---'s apartments. Here she often met young Frobisher, who, more than any other person, deeply sympathized with her sorrows. Louise was reserved, and Frobisher was almost distant, in his veneration for that reserve. And when he had occasion to address her, there was a deep-toned tenderness and respect in his voice, that spoke to the heart of the sorrowing one, and the glance and voice of Louise revealed the gratitude that her voice failed to express. I am afraid that all married ladies are, more or

less, match-makers. After having finished up

motives of benevolence, interest, or the want of

of friends and acquaintances. Certainly, it was

from motives of benevolence that Mrs. M-

wished and hoped that the deep sympathy of young Frobisher might ripen into a warmer sentiment, and that the supposed young widow migh

amiable a youth. And there was the attraction of

sympathy on the one side, and the need of it on the

sanishe spath. And there was the attraction of typical contained and the seed of the site of the price of the seed of the seed

well, how this interview was likely to terminate. Worn out by a long, long sorrow, now quite incapable of opposing any one, much less her imperious mother, and quite in despair, Louise yielded, though her whole nature revolted at the projected marriage. It was some relief to her to know that the projected through her whole nature revolted at the projected to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground ! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to my head! that I cannot raise my hand to the ground! that I cannot raise my hand to my head! that I cannot raise my hand to my head! that I cannot raise my hand to my head! that I cannot raise my hand to my head! that I cannot raise my hand to my head! The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer.

Mr. Sigma, should have acquired some experience; and when the struggle recommen

tion of the Stuart-Gordons of the Isle of Rays. Mrs. Armstrong replied, quietly, that her late son-in-law was a connection of that family. And the

Mrs. Armstrong replied, quietly, that her late sonin-law was a connection of that family. And the
subject was dropped.

Perhaps nothing on earth but the prospect of a
title and coronet would have induced Mrs. Armstrong to compel her daughter to renounce, by a
divorce, her claim upon the immense island estate.
Nothing but two such powerful passions as ambition and hatred, coupled with a desire for revenge,
and acting upon the mind of a supremely haughty
and unscrupulous woman, could have impelled her
to the daring career of crime into which she at
once entered. To have her daughter once legally
divorced, and legally and magnificently re-married—to have that once accomplished, she was au
dacious enough to defy all evil consequences to
herself. There is nothing more wonderful in the
thistory of crime than the fatuity with which a
criminal dares almost certain detection and disgrace. It was in this frame of mind that she went
to Richmond, Virginia, where the Legislature was to Richmond, Virginia, where the Legislature was still in session, and where she forced Louise to

home. It was while lingering out her weary days at Old Point Comfort that Louise received a letter from her mother, recalling her to the sick-bed of her child, who, she said, was lying dangerously ill of scarlet fever. Louise hurried at once to Richmond, but was told on her arrival that the babe was dead and buried; that the danger of infection had induced the necessity of a speedy interment. Shock after shock had nearly paralyzed the sensi-bilities of the poor young woman, so that the im-pression made by this last blow was not so deep

as in other circumstances it might have been.
"Oh! I shall soon follow!" was all she said, with a tearless eye, and a wan smile. She was conveyed to her bed in a state of ner-

vous exhaustion, that prostrated her for many weeks. It was during her illness that Mrs. Arm-strong wrote to Louis, announcing the death of his daughter, and assuring him that the peace of Louise depended upon her freedom from marriage ties. The reader remembers that the answer of Louis requested to see this wish expressed in the handwriting of Louise herself, before he would handwriting of Louise herself, before he would consent to act upon it. Mrs. Armstrong smiled grimly to herself, and sitting down, wrote the letter describing the exhausted state of her daughter's health, and reiterating the assurance that not only the peace of mind and health of body, but that the very life of her daughter hung upon his answer. This letter she took to the bed-side of Louise.

her eyes. Sitting down by her side, she laid her own cold hand over those of her daughter, and "I don't know, mother," heavily sighed the invalid, without uncovering her eyes.

"Louise, my love, would you like to see Lou-

Louise was lying with her two emaciated hands upon her pallid brow, shutting out the light from

The effect of this question upon the poor gir was like that of a galvanic battery on a corpse She started up with a spasmodic motion, and looked intently into the face of her mother. "I inquired if you would like to see Louis, my

Like to see Louis! Oh, mother!" "Well, my child, in consideration of our late and common bereavement, and of your precarious state of health, I have written to Louis to come

their own marriage, they set about, from various and visit us."
"Oh, mother, have you? May the Lord of amusement or occupation, to make up the matches Mercy bless you! bless you! bless you! my own good mother!" cried Louise, throwing herself from

"Calm yourself, my child, calm yourself," said the mother, reaching a cordail from a table at hand, and holding it to the lips of her daughter.

Then she laid her back upon the pillow. Her eyes were shining like stars, and there was a bright hectic spot on each cheek, as she smilingly said—"I see how it is, mother; you know that I am dying, and you are willing for me to take leave of Louis before I go. Heaven bless you, mother! Look out the window, mother. It has been cloudy all day long. Look at the west, where the heavy dark-blue clouds lower almost to the verge of the horizon; but not quite, for see, the shining sun illuminates the lower edge of this cloud, and shoots out direct rays of glorious light aslant the earth—and now it has sunk below the horizon. Even so, mother. My life resembles this day—but you are willing to provide for me a ray of sunlight before the night of death falls on me forever. God bless you, mother."

Her eyes and cheeks blazed with the fire of fever while she spoke.

"My love, you must not talk so. You are utterly mistaken. You are young and sound, and only suffering from alternate nervous excitement and exhaustion. You will recover your health. But now, Louise, we must attend to this matter in hand. I have written to Louis, requesting him to lose no time in coming to see us. But, after all that has passed, Louis may not be persuaded to come by me. You must add your request. I know that you can scarcely hold a pen, my dear, but you can write one line, to endorse what I have written. Just write, 'Louis! my happiness, my repose, depend upon your granting the request contained in this letter.'"

"Give me a pen, quick, mamma!"

Mrs. Armstrong placed a portfolio before her, the pillow upon her bosom.
"Calm yourself," said, calm yourself," said be able to find consolation in the affection of so

As for Frobisher, he went away completely deceived—entirely believing his betrethed to be a widow. Once, indeed, he had casually inquired if the late Mr. Stuart-Gordon was not a connection of the Stuart-Gordons of the late of Parts. ciently to leave her bed. November passed. De-cember came; and then her mother, after prepar-

Rays, Louise was again prostrated by a low nervous fever at Richmond.

"Well!" exclaimed Mrs. Armstrong, with a sort of diabolical patience, "all this 'weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth' is terribly disagreeable; it is the dust and smoke and smell of brimstone, the blood and groans, remaining after the hard-fought battle upon the field of a victory. Patience! we shall bury our dead, clear our field, and then for the triumph! then for the illuming. memorialize that body for a divorce.

We have seen how the shallow petition was at once rejected. Mortified and alarmed at this failure, Mrs. Armstrong determined to act upon the other party—to induce Louis Evant-Gordon, if minister shall present a new Peeress at the Court common cause against the common enemy. It

the evening in her boudoir, and pressed her to name an early day for their marriage. Mrs. Armstrong named that day three weeks.
"Mother! Oh, mother! that is the twenty-sec-

ond of February! the third anniversary

The Roman Republic and its Calumniators.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune :

Having had placed in my hands an article sign-d "Sigma," from the New York Courier and En-wirer, treating of the late Italian revolution, and quirer, treating of the late Italian revolution, and of the leading persons concerned in it, written under the most erroneous impression, I cannot let such false views remain before the public without endeavoring to rectify them to the best of my feeble ability. I am the more inclined to take this step, because, from my intercourse with American citizens since my arrival here, I find them in general misled unon these subjects their them in general misled upon these subjects, their information (except the correspondence and editorial articles which have appeared in *The Tribune* and a few other truly democratic papers) having been gathered from the London journals. having been gathered from the London journals. That press, although most ably conducted as regards the composition of its articles, yet, to please its aristocratic readers, invariably gives such an artificial coloring to every political event, that each endeavor made by an oppressed country to free itself from tyranny and ameliorate its condition is distorted as a to appear to be the rehellion tion is distorted so as to appear to be the rebellion of a restless faction for the sake of pillage; while the patriots who sacrifice themselves and their fortunes for the public good are stigmatized with the appellation of brigands! unless, forsooth, the movement be made by the nobility in favor of a movement be made by the nobility in favor of a very limited monarchy, which being only another name for oligarchy, generally meets with sympathy from the ruling class in Great Britain. What a lamentable fact, that a press which ought fearlessly to advocate justice—which, instead of humoring the vices or foibles of the public, ought to endeavor to correct them—and which possesses in itself talent sufficient to insure so desirable a result, should prefer to pander to these faults, in the mercenary hope of selling a few more copies. Being an Englishman, unless I had been thoroughly convinced of the justice of the Italian cause, I should not have taken up arms in its defence—such a course being opposed to my pri-

efence—such a course being opposed to my pri-ate interest; and I most certainly should never ave allowed my eldest son to accompany me to I grant, that in the commencement of the revo-

penetrate without almost certain destruction, vastiy different from Italy. She had a strong foreign legion in her pay. She afterwards had the direct support of one powerful nation, and the good wishes of some others, besides the sympathy of a strong party in England itself. The transition from her former to her latter state was not so great a difference. former to her latter state was not so great a diformer to her latter state was not be given erence; for personal liberty, the laws, customs, and nunicipal institutions, suffered but little change— reedom was not to her a state unknown. But "It is justice, it is justice," she said. "I had no right to hope for mercy."

Upon the 1st of January, Mrs. Armstrong placed in her hands the copy of the bill of divorce that find been forwarded to her.

"It is over!" said Louise, using the very words with which Louis had received his doom; and at the very time that Louis lay at the point of death with an inflammation of the brain at the Isle of Rays, Louise was again prostrated by a low nervous fever at Richmond.

"Well!" exclaimed Mrs. Armstrong, with a sort of diabolical patience, "all this 'weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth' is terribly diaagreeable; it is the dust and smoke and smell of brimstone, the blood and groans, remaining after crats within—and last, though not least, agains British diplomacy in the disguise of friendship.

to make head against foreign foes, but at the same time to counteract the insidious efforts of the Royalist-Aristocratic-Jesuitical party, and of Brit-

The Republican party at the beginning of the

ish diplomacy.

Peculiar circumstances enabled this engine to act with more than its usual effect, for the British act with more than its usual effect, for the British Poreign Secretary having, for movives best known to himself, excited and encouraged the Italian movement, especially in Sicily, the mass of the population were easily persuaded by false friends to place reliance in these slippery promises. The experience of past and present times teaches us that implicit reliance can be reposed on the good faith of nearly every Englishman as a private that implicit reliance can be reposed on the good faith of nearly every Englishman as a private gentleman. The same experience demonstrates that no reliance whatever can be placed upon the faith of any minister up to the present time; and as if this disease were approaching a crisis, the present Foreign Secretary has far surpassed all his predecessors. Such acts as those of Sicily, Genoa, Parga, used to be scattered over a lapse of years; but the achievements of Lord Palmerston crowd close upon each other. Scarcely has his lordship obtained for England one of her blackest pages in history through the Oporto tragedy of 1847, when he begins to play his tricks in Italy, as if he considered the millions of human beings as mere toys for him to use in gratifying his pique for the Spanish marriages. Unfortunate people! aye, and unfortunate Palmerston! if to be a lord and a minister it be necessary to be devoid of

and a minister it be necessary to be devoid of humanity and of honesty. The habitual abandonment by the English Cab-The habitual abandonment by the English cad-inet of the various nations or parties compromised through its instigation, has raised a general dis-trust, which affects even the individuals of the nation. The whole nation is not, properly speak-ing, responsible for this, since it has not universal suffrage; therefore, only a portion of the people can by their votes protest against the dishonor such conduct entails upon their country.

In the limited space of a letter, I cannot enter into the painful details of the events of the Lombard-Venetian Revolution of 1848, or the train of disasters brought about by the Fiedmontese Camarilla of the spring of 1849. I can only hazard a few observations, in consequence of the accusations against the people contained in the abovementioned correspondence of Sigma. The aristocrats and Jesuits have had the advantage of an organization which it has taken ages to perfect. The Republicans had to organize as they proceeded, so that much bad seed scattered by the Jesuits sprang up with the good seed sown by the patriots. The Jesuitical enemy could conspire and strike in the dark; the patriots do not use such means. The Jesuitical enemy had and has inexhaustible funds for every species of corruption, while the patriots frequently want that which is absolutely necessary for subsistence. In short, all the advantages, one excepted, lie on the disasters brought about by the Piedmontese Camshort, all the advantages, one excepted, lie on the side of the despots; that one is the advantage of fighting under the banner of Reason and Justice! Reason and Justice cannot be crushed! They

love, yet plainly visible to the solicitous love of her mother. Yet she feared that Louise, in her religious attachment to a mere memory, might render that being the work of the solicitous love of her mother. Yet she feared that Louise, in her religious attachment to a mere memory, might render the work of the work o

pot than of a free American citizen, attempting to prove that no revolution can succeed unless diplomatically recognised by the European Powers. The first desideratum for a revolutionary government, according to my notion, is to secure the independence of the country: that done the independence of the country: the first done the independence of the country: the done the independence of the country is to exchange courtesy with the new one, may leave it alone. During a revolution, the friendship of royal governments is neither to be expected nor desired; it would be a dangerous protection. Had the American Chargé, in the name of a free people, recognised the Roman Republic, that would have been a matter of exultation and encouragement.

How does Sigma dare to charge the Republi-licans with the death of Rossi? Nobody knows who struck the blow, which was given on the steps of the Assembly, in the midst of the soldiers and of the police of the Jesuits, who did not interfere. Many have been the surmises on this subject. Rossi had once been banished by this subject. Rossi had once been banished by the Jesuits, who never liked him, and who never forget nor forgive! I can make no positive accu-sation, but this I can assert, that the Republicans do not use these means, while history cannot count the numbers of victims who have fallen under the poignard of Jesuits and tyrants, who always contrive, if possible, to lay their own crimes to the charge of their adversaries. Who attempted recently to assassinate Kossuth, Bem, and others? Perhaps the Austrian Government can throw some light upon this inquiry, while the Sadisian Government can be a sadisian Government can be sadisian Government. can throw some light upon this inquiry, while the Sardinian Government can, perhaps, furnish some particulars respecting the abortive attempt of a similar nature against Mazzini, in the month of January last. Perhaps Massimo Tapparelli (commonly called D'Azeglio) can inform us what Jesuitical influence exists in the Piedmontese Cabinet.

The accusations of Sigma increase in virulenc how can Sigma expect people to believe that a Government which he declares to have been "without credit or means," could have squan-dered with a more lavish hand than the Emperor dered with a more lavish hand than the Emperor of Russia! It was only by the most rigid economy that the Government could meet the most urgent wants. The Assembly abolished some imposts which pressed heavily upon the working classes. These taxes the cardinals have reestablished. The issue of paper money was the work of Papacy—the triumvirate curtailed it as much as possible.

And on the third head, Paralysis, the Republi-And on the third head, Paralysis, the Republicans receive a mass of abuse in nearly the same language as that so lavishly bestowed upon them by the Jesuits. The defenders of Rome are called foreigners, &c., &c. The foreigners were very few. As near as I can number them, I should say there were in Rome about one hundred should say there were in Rome about one hundred and fifty Poles—about forty French—a few (perhaps a dozen) Corsicans, though they could hardly be styled foreigners—about a dozen between Germans and Hungarians—and four English. The French were never placed in a position to fight against their countrymen. I had with me in the provinces about a hundred, chiefly Swiss. Some of these were excellent officers—others were of less value. All of them, however, fought for a principle, whether in Italy or elsewhere. Perprinciple, whether in Italy or elsewhere. Perhaps it may be presumed that in the ranks of the despotic troops there were no foreigners? The Austrian General Nugent, whom I had opposed to me on the Piave, is an Englishman. On board the Austrian steamer which carried me a prisoner from Pola to Caorle, there was an English officer named Barry. The Austrian admiral was a Dane. Is it not notorious that the Austrian and Russian armies are full of foreign officers? Have not the French their foreign legion? trian and Russian armies are full of foreign officers? Have not the French their foreign legion?
Was it not the British legion which secured the
revolutions of Spain and Portugal? Have not
the Italian Governments Swiss troops? In short,
there is not a nation but has foreigners in its
service. The Jesuits would be glad to dissuade
the liberals from taking advantage of the same
thing! There were not any negroes, as Sigma
pretends there were; we would have accepted
them with gratitude had they come, but none presented themselves. Garibaldi had a negro servant who always attended upon him—he was
killed in Rome by a shell, while walking in the
streets. Sigma pays but a sorry compliment to
the French, when he asserts that the serious
checks they received were from a handful of the French, when he asserts that the serious checks they received were from a handful of "fugitives and vagabonds." His assertion that the Roman people were indifferent, is by this time pretty clearly manifested to the Pope and the French and to the world to be a calumny. What a noble example of perseverance this people has shown during the slege and since the occu-

Equally destitute of foundation has the cal-

their successors.

Finally, as to "Gaugrene," in reply to which I confess that in the headquarters of Popery there was much corruption; but the Pope and Jesuits, not the people, are to be blamed for that. It was to remedy these evils that the people made their Revolution, and in a short time they effected incredible ameliorations. It was to prevent these incredible ameliorations. It was to prevent these incredible ameliorations. It was to prevent these ulcers from being cured that the Jesuits and their allies, the nobles got French. Anstrian, Neanolitan Spanies Divonces, backed by British diplomacy. Yet, notwithstanding these fearful odds against us, we still hope that the cause of humanity may eventually triumph over misrepresentations, corruption, and violence H. Fornes.

SPEECH

HON. CHARLES DURKEE, OF WISCONSIN. THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 7, 1850.

Mr. DURKEE said : Mr. CHAIRMAN: We live in the most interesting period of the world's history. Revolutions and convulsions are moving the Old World, while general political agitation pervades the New. In both hemispheres the struggle is the same. It is for constitutional liberty. There is a difference, however, in the modus operandi. On the other side of the Atlantic the struggle is one of physical force. Here it consists of debates in our halls of legislation, and discussions through the press, and among the press,

among the people.

This is as it should be. It will be recollected, that at the close of the late war with Mexico, in negotiating our treaty of peace, we pledged our-selves to each other that, if we fought again, we would fight on Christian principles. Sir, I believe we are living up to the spirit of that treaty stiputation. The war now waged in these Halls, and throughout the Republic, is, in my opinion, conducted on Christian principles. It is a movement of self-examination. It is a warfare between Truth and Error—a contest between Liberty and Despotism. It seeks information. It seeks to understand principles, in order to the diffusion of knowledge. It seeks to enlighten the people as to

their rights and responsibilities.

Glorious warfare! How much more honorable and becoming an enlightened people, than the wicked Florida war, where we fought with the weapons of death against a savage people. It was there where the American name was disgraced, by the propagation of the same than the same and the same than the by shamelessly violating the flag of truce in the seizure of the noble-hearted Osceola—to which should be added the cost of thousands of lives quenched in blood, and forty millions of treasure worse than wasted! The Mexican war was similar in its origin, but more vast in extent, and in

Thank Heaven, Mr. Chairman, these revolting scenes have ceased! We have passed to a more pleasing contest. And what more interesting spectacle could we behold than that before us? Here the Representatives of thirty sovereign States are discussing the great principles of free

Sir, it was said by a distinguished statesm Sir, it was said by a distinguished statesman, on a very interesting occasion, that when the people weep at the loss of the founders of the Republic, it gives evidence that the Republic itself will become immortal. Notwithstanding the present appearance in our political atmosphere may seem to some alarming, to me it indicates that we have already entered upon the career of immortality.

Mr. Chairman, we have entered a wide, as well as an important fold in this long and progranted dis-

an important field, in this long and protracted dis-cussion of the rights of American citizens. This struggle may be considered the second American Revolution. It is not, as many have stated, sec-tional; nor is it merely the question of African slavery that we are considering. It is a reitera-tion of the principles of the Declaration of Amer-ican Independence; it is the sending forth of the ican Independence; it is the sending forth of the great principle of reform from the bosom of humanity. It seeks to redeem the eight hundred millions that are now crushed under the iron heel of Despotism in a variety of forms. It is what Mr. Jefferson foresaw in making the following

remarks:

"When the war is over, and freedom won, people must make a new declaration. They must declare the rights of man, the individual, sacred above all craft in priesthood or government. They must, at one blow, put an end to all the trickery of English law, which is garnered up in the charnel of ages, binding the heart and will with lies. They must perpetuate republican truth, by making the homestead of every man a holy thing, which no law can touch, no juggle wreat from his wife and children! Until this is done, the Revolution will have been fought in vain." remarks:

These principles, Mr. Chairman, the champions of Land Reform have been diffusing through all the States with unparalleled success. The young State of Wisconsin, which it is my lot to represent in part on this floor, and several other States, have embraced them. The American is beginning to understand these principles as in holy conso-nance with the objects of civil government, which nance with the objects of civil government, which is not a chess-board for political gamblers, but a divine principle, that seeks to enlighten the ignorant and protect the weak. But the progress we have already made, and the prospect in the still more glorious future, has greatly alarmed the leaders of the old politicians. Just as the Republic begins to use its arms, its legs, and its reasoning faculties, the cry is "dissolution of the Union." A general conflagration suddenly threatens the Republic. Then agitation must cease—investigation must be suppressed by administerinvestigation must be suppressed by administer-ing an opiate in the form of a compromise. Why, sir, these gentlemen were not alarmed for the welfare of our country by the "agitation" of the welfare of our country by the "agitation" of the Mexican war, notwithstanding its bloody terrors! Hear the remarks of a distinguished statesman at Lexington, Kentucky. He said: "This war is unlike that of 1812. That was a war of defence—this is a war of aggression, highly offensive on our part The Mexicans are fighting for their homes and fire-sides!" Yet, if Congress would only say for what object it shall be prosecuted, no matter if it was cruel and unjust, the whole nation should give it its hearty support! Such was in substance the concluding language of Mr. nation should give it its hearty support: Such was in substance the concluding language of Mr. Clay. But, if we attempt to discuss reform principles at home, the country is at once in great danger. Public discussion and political agitation.

must be suppressed.

Why, sir, agitation is the life of a Republic. It Why, sir, agitation is the life of a Republic. It is the very element that distinguishes a free government from a despotism! The human mind is an active principle, and, unless it be constantly enlisted by the spirit of progress, it will be sure to move in a retrogressive direction. It cannot stand still. Then let us continue to agitate the public mind in regard to every wrong, until all the evils that afflict us are redressed, and our beloved country research from the cruel hand of loved country rescued from the cruel hand of

Oppression.

Let us, Mr. Chairman, look back at some of the Let us, Mr. Chairman, look back at some of the great evils that have grown upon us in the absence of free discussion, and which, we are told, now threaten the very existence of the Republic. There are those now who deny the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It pains me to find some such in this hall. Slavery, which was once universally considered a vice, is now advocated as a virtue—nay, a religious institution. The slaves, in our own country, have increased from five hundred thousand to three millions! Deeds that we have made piracy upon our statute books, are now licensed by this Government in this national District. Here, for the sum of four hundred dollars a year, you can carry on, as

this national District. Here, for the sum of four hundred dollars a year, you can carry on, as others are now doing, under the very shadow of this Capitol, a traffic in the bodies and souls of men, women, and children.

Let me read a few extracts from laws for whose continuance a single hour, you and I, Mr. Chairman, are responsible:

"After the first of August next, it shall not be lawful for any person to trade or traffic in slaves, within the limits of this corporation, without first obtaining a license therefor, as bereinafter provided, from the Mayor, (who is hereby authorized to issue the same, to be and remain in force for the term of one year,) for which the following tax shall be paid at the time of making the same, vis: for a license to trade or traffic in slaves for profit, whether as agent or otherwise, four hundred dollars?" Here are two others relating to the criminal

riere are two others relating to the criminal jurisprudence of our Republic:

"If any slave shall happen to be slain for refusing to surrender himself or herself contrary to law, or in unlawfully resisting any officer or other person who shall apprehend or endeavor to apprehend such slave, such officer or other

person, so killing such slave, shall be indemnified from any prosecution for such killing." The following relates to punishing slaves guilty

"When any negro, or other slave, shall be convicted by confession or verdict of a jury, of any petit treason, or burning of dwelling houses, it shall be lawful for the juncties, before whom such conviction shall be, to give judgment against such negro or other slave—15 have the right hand cut off, to be hunged in the usual manner, the head scered from the body, the body divided into four quarters, the head and quarters set up in the most public place where such fact was committed."

A law, still in force here, requires every free black, or mulatto person, to prove his freedom, or be committed to prison and sold for the jail fees! Citizens of the free States, who have contributed, by their votes, to the election of our President, if

by their votes, to the election of our President, if their complexion happens to be dark, are liable to the penalty of this law, unless they can produce a certificate of their freedom from some oppressor who has subverted the Government of God. Yes, under the process of laws authorized by this Government, he is liable to be sold into slavery.

These, sir, are some of the fruits of non-agitation. Their growth in the vary heart of the Republic has weakened our political fabric, and poisoned the manal sensibilities of the nation. See the effects on our navy in the degradation of American seamen, with the disgraceful "cat!" Behold our conduct towards the poor Indian! Watch its effects on the political parties of our country, and even on any diplomatic relations. Watch its effects on the political parties of our country, and even an one diplometro relations. We have employed our greatest talents in endeavoring to incorporate into international law the recognition of slavery, and thereby have disgraced the Republic in the eyes of Europeans. We have just terminated the appalling scenes of a bloody and cruel war, carried on against a sister Republic that was emerging from a state of ignorance and superstition, and beginning to imitate us in self-government—a people who had been already sufficiently tortured by political demagogues and military chieftains; and we are now striving to forge chains of slavery for present and yet unborn millions by the organization of pro-slavery governments over the territories acquired by that very war. We are urged to grant new facilities for the arrest of the panting fugitive who is seeking for freedom, and for his return to a state of cruel, life-long bondage!

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the great national vices that have justly caused agitation

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the great national vices that have justly caused agitation throughout the whole Confederacy. The attention of the American People has been arrested by the heroism of noble pioneers in the cause of the oppressed. They feel deeply grieved at these outrages committed against their countrymen, which demand redress at our hands, and a guarantee against the future. Yet we are bidden by distinguished men to hush! hush!—you must not agitate the country with these fanatical questions! We are further told that we have a great mis-We are further told that we have a great mission abroad, in order to divert our minds from wrongs at home! Sir, I brand this cry with hy-pocrisy. Look at our domestic despotism. We have drawn a geographical line, and said, in our statute books, if any man shall dare to kidnap and sell his brother on the one side, he shall be considered a pirate, and be hung up to the yard-arm; but, on the other, even in the very heart of the Republic, if he will pay four hundred dollars a year, he may commit the worst of piracy with impunity! This is American law—the law of this "glorious Union," which boasts of its justice, its equality, and fraternity. Yes, sir, this, I am

its equality, and fraternity. Yes, sir, this, I am sorry to say, seems to be our highest conception of moral consistency!

A member of this House—I mean the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McLane]—said he did not believe the Union could exist, if the great body of the Northern Representatives come here complaining that slavery was a national disgrace and a moral wrong. Mr. Chairman, I understand that one of the paramount objects gained by establishing a Federal Legislature, was free discussion on all proper subjects of legislation, directly sion on all proper subjects of legislation, directly or indirectly connected with the General Government not even excluding the Constitution itself and let me say, once for all, that when free debate, conducted in a courteous manner, with reference conducted in a courteous manner, with reference to any wrong existing in our common country, shall tend to dissolve the Union, I shall be ready to say, let it be dissolved! I shall not consent to have a padlock put upon my lips under any such plea! A union that is a barrier to free discussion, which is one of the legitimate means of progress and reform, is a union of bigotry and superstition a union of arrogance and cowardice, alike at war with reason and humanity. Sir, this silly talk and these threats of dissolving the Union of these States, is not respectful to the understanding of the People. The Union that holds us together, is of a much higher character than slavery. If it were not, my prayer would be that it be blown to the four winds of heaven! Yes, sir, it is a union of intelligence. It is a union of consanguinity. It is a union bound with the strong ties of social, political, and commercial interests. It is a union wherein the more human frailties are discussed,

and the wrongs that tend to weaken it are con-demned, the stronger will it be. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a great deal said during the last few months, in this Hall, about set-tling the difficulties that now agitate Congress and the country. Various projects of compromise and concessions have been proposed. Why, there is but one way to settle this matter, and that is to cease to do wrong, and learn to do right. Take off the handcuffs and fetters, and expunge from our statute books the barbarous laws that deprive several thousands of American citizens of their Godgiven rights! Sir, what would gentlemen think from them without any charge of crime? Could your sympathy be suppressed in order to have the difficulty compromised? Would you be willing to compromise, and feel satisfied to have only a part of your family restored? Or, if it was but one of your childreu that was taken, would you be willing to have that child divided? No, you would reject any such proposition with indignation!
Your affection could not be annihilated by any
legislative act. Neither can the dearest sympathies of the Nation's heart be driven out by any act of Congress. Sir, we appear, like children, unmindful of the age in which we live, when we

make such foolish propositions!

Sir, you may pass your Compromise bill—
which is well named, because it compromises the
integrity of the American character, while sacrificing the interests of humanity—and you may add to it (what will be looked upon by foreign na tions as a bribe) the sum of ten millions of dol-lars to pay for Texas scrip, now in the hands of speculators, worth but one million, and you will behold it swallowed up by the indignation of the People, quicker than were the rods of the ancient

Egyptian conjurers!
But, sir, with a fall knowledge of all our na-But, sir, with a full knowledge of all our ha-tional frailties, and the strong indications of the People toward reforms much needed, we have heard stated on this floor, that, unless the Federal Government shall tolerate and protest elevery wherever it has jurisdiction, its functions shall be arrested by a one-fifth rule! I allude to the decarrested by a one-fifth rule! I allude to the declaration of the honorable gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Clingman.] This seems to be his notion, that a minority has a right to do whatever would be right for a majority to do; and assuming, as he does, that the minority has a political right to judge as to what would be right for the majority he withally regulated to he careful. ity, he virtually repudiates the Democratic principle of the majority's right to control. Why, air, Nicholas of Russia would need no stronger argument than this to sustain what he claims to be a Divine right—the sole right to govern an

But, sir, notwithstanding the gentleman may be honest in his views, it looks to me extremely be honest in his views, it looks to me extremely arrogant and disrespectful to Congress. I do not believe the Southern representation generally sympathize with him in what appears to be his settled purpose. Why, Mr. Chairman, if I thought the American Congress was about to so far degrade itself as to yield to this principle, and that the People would ratify it, I would move to expunge the Declaration of Independence, wrap the Republic in the winding-sheet of death, and consign it to the tomb of oblivion!

public in the winding-sheet of death, and consign it to the tomb of oblivion!

If the fondost hopes of Washington, Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, and Lafayette, are to be thus blasted, and the grand experiment of self-government is to fail, the quicker it is known the better! It should be known to the struggling masses of the Old World, who are watching our experiment so anxiously and hopefully. They should not longer be misled. But, sir, I have no such fears, especially when I hear other high-minded Southern men say, that they are willing to discuss the subject of slavery, and if it be wrong, to let it fall.

Mr Chairman, the position of the Free-Soilers

Mr Chairman, the position of the Free-Soilers Mr Chairman, the position of the Free-Soilers is attacked by two classes of politicians. One is composed of the old political leaders, whose principal arguments are cant words. They ory "fanaticism," and threaten "dissolution of the Union"—a sort of "mad-dog" ory. Why do they not meet us in debate, and show, by argument, the soundness of their principles and the fallacy of ours?—show, if they can, that theirs are in harmony with the great principles of pro-

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 4, 1850.

ADVERTISERS

Will bear with us for crowding them out thi week and last. We hope soon to clear our decks.

LETTER OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

By some untoward accident the fourth Lette of Cassius M. Clay was lost, while we were publishing the series. The author has kinkly furnished us with another copy, which appears to-

CONGRESS. THE LAST WEEK.

The House of Representatives was occupied last week in disposing of the bounty land ques tion, and the Iowa contested election.

Several efforts were made by the friends of the immediate and unconditional admission of California to resume the consideration of the California bill, but they were abortive; and then much time was wasted, purposely, we fear, in the discussion of the questions above mentioned.

Having disposed of the Iowa case last Saturday, there being then no special order, a motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the admission of California. It was then only half-past one o'clock, and there was no reason which could justify further postponement But the opponents of California, sustained by many Northern Whigs and De

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the majority of the House is acting in relation to this matter with what seems to us oriminal indiffer-ence or timidity. The country is scandalized at the inertness and inefficiency of its representatives. There is a majority of at least fifty in the House in favor of the admission of California separately from all other questions. Have they not been forbearing enough? Has not time enough been lost? Was it in this way the friends of Texas trifled when they urged her annexation to this country? There was no half-heartedness then. They were bold, rapid, decisive. In a much better cause, with a larger majority, what is the conduct of Northern Representatives? We call upon the people to make themselves heard and felt in Washington. There will be resistance, perhaps factious and extreme. But this might as well be at once encountered. Let the struggle come now, or next August, or next year, it will be all the same. The majority must resolve, and execute its purpose. On it devolves the responsibility. It can vote down all motions calculated to delay or obstruct business. It can sit all day and all night, and seven days and nights in the week. Let it be calm, cool, enduring, immovable. Until the minority become convinced that the majority has fully made up its mind, and taken a position from which it is never to be

driven, there will be no hope for California.

In the Senate, Mr. Soulé moved an amendmen embodying the policy of the Missouri Compromise line. It proposed the extension of the line of 36° 30' to the Pacific, thus dividing California, the part below the line to be formed into a Territory. He supported his motion in a speech occupying parts of two days, and characterized by much ability. Mr. Soulé is a classical speaker, and though you may differ from his opinions, you cannot fail to admire the graceful energy with which he enforces them. Generally, Mr. Soulé is distinguished for his courtesy, but the exordium of his late speech was extremely faulty both in style and temper. It does not become the foreigner, who by the liberality of our institutions has acinterests of the Union; or to revile as fanatics a large majority of the people of the country that has kindly adopted him. Fifteen State Legislatures of this Union, representing two-thirds of the free population of the United States, have passed n resolves in favor of the policy of the positive prohibition of slavery extension. This consideration should restrain Mr. Soulé from charging the supporters of the Wilmot Proviso with a "blind fanaticism." Towards foreign immigrants we would exercise the utmost liberality. We would admit them promptly to the rights of citizenship, placing them upon an equality with the home population. But, in return, we have a right to mand from them respect and courtesy towards all the members of the great political family to whose privileges they have been welcomed.

Mr. Soulé labored to show that his substitut was necessary to secure to the United States the right to the public domain lying in California, and that the boundaries of California were extravagant and unnatural. He was answered by Mr Douglas of Illinois in a strong, conclusive speech and by Mr. Webster, who, in a clear, compact argument, demolished the theory of the Louisians Senator in relation to our public domain.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi supported the amend ment in a speech imbued with the spirit of the Nashville Convention, with whose proceedings he appears to sympathize.

Mr. Foote also addressed the Senate in explabeen an early and earnest advocate of the Missouri Compromise line; that in this particular, he had differed from Mr. Calhoun, who denounced has been brought forward to sustain the applicathat Compromise as the necessary source of tion of California, sustains with equal weight tha geographical distinctions and parties; that this of New Mexico; and to be consistent, they who same line, as a basis of adjustment, was then advocate the admission of the former must advo strenuously opposed by those who now were disposed to make it a sine qua non; that he visited Mr. Buchanan last year, with a view to induce him to make a declaration in favor of its policy; that Mr. Buchanan, in the early part of the pres-

receive the support of Southern men. doctrine of non-intervention—a doctrine first insisted upon by Mr. Calhoun, and fully embodied in the Compromise bill. Those who were now so intent upon the Missouri Compromise line to judge and decide absolutely in her own case, at now so intent upon the Missouri Compromise line to judge and decide absolutely in her own case, at meant nothing more than to defeat this bill. For the risk of war with a sister State, and against himself, he would vote for that line, because he the Union? God knows that she has cost this approved of it, although he knew it could not be country quite enough already. The Territorial adopted, and he intended to stand by the Compromise bill, whatever the consequences to himself. He saw no necessity for disunion; and, should the people of his own State, under present circumstances, the Compromise bill passing, raise the flag of disunion, so help him Heaven, he could

Mr. Foote is a bold and an ardent politician, devoted in heart, we doubt not, to the Union. His present position separates him in action from his colleague in the Senate, and the Representatives of Mississippi in the House; and it is not unlikely of the Supreme Court is undoubted. From its that he will be compelled to fight just such a battle in his own State, against ultras and disunion-

ists, as Mr. Benton has commenced in Missouri. substitute of Mr. Soulé was voted down. It is extreme folly to dream of reëstablishing the Missouri Compromise line, or dividing California. The vote on his substitute stood as follows:

YEAS—Atchinson, Barnwell, Berrien, Buller, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Yulee—19.

NAYS—Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bemon, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham Wales, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb—36.

against the extension of the Missouri Compromise line. The Nashville Convention gentry may learn from this how much consideration is attached to their counsels.

The substitute having been voted down, Mr. project of the Committee of Thirteen. We have

Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania followed him, with statement of the reasons which would govern him in voting for the Compromise. This gentleman, it will be recollected, before his election was zealous Wilmot Proviso man-a fierce opponent of slavery. From the time he took his seat in the Senate, he has made no speech for liberty, but compromise, he has steadily supported it by his rotes. His speech last Saturday and Monday was but a poor vindication of his course. That he is misrepresenting his constituents there can be little doubt. We are informed that in the Committee of Thirty, appointed by the late Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania, resolutions introduced in favor of the Compromise received but three out of thirty votes; and that a resolution complimentary to Mr. Cooper was voted down by twenty-three to seven.

Mr. Cooper was followed by Mr. Upham of Vermont, who in a long, written speech, occupying about three hours in the delivery, argued examply against the Companies, and in favor of the policy of the Ordinance of 1787.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. Seward obtained the floor, and made a speech of remarkable power on the general question, opposing all compromises, affirming broad and radical principles, and giving atterance to many bold and lofty sentiments. The general discussion will probably occupy

the remainder of the week, and the question may

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

We find the following important telegraphic despatch from St. Louis in the newspapers, dated

"A convention of delegates has been called and held, which formed and promulgated a Constitu-tion for the government of the State of New Mexico. The convention assembled at Santa Fe on the 15th of May, and the session lasted eight or nine days, in which time the Constitution was formed, which will go into operation about July. The boundaries of the State are defined, and slavery prohibited. In fifteen days from the time the Constitution was adopted, we electron is to take Constitution was adopted, an election is to take place for members of the Legislature. Two Senators and a Representative in Congress will soon be elected, and efforts made to take their seats. Mr. St. Vrain, Judge Otero, and Henry Connelly, are among the most prominent candidates for Gov-ernor, and Captain A. W. Reynolds and Major ernor, and Captain A. W. Reynolds and Major R. H. Weightman for Senators. It is supposed that Hugh N. Smith, the present delegate in Con-gress, will be elected to the House of Representa-tives."

in Washington, especially among the advocates of compromise. They denounce the action of the people of New Mexico as insulting, and can find no epithets severe enough to apply to the conduct of the Administration, on which they charge the responsibility of the movements in that country.

The Senate has adopted a resolution calling on the President to say whether he has advised the people of New Mexico to form a State Government, and whether the call issued by Col. Monroe has been issued with his sanction.

Mr. Foote last Thursday denounced, in a strain of fierce indignation, the policy of the Executive, and stated that Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Cass. quired a home among us, and a high seat in our had announced their purpose to vote against the national councils, to undertake to question the admission of New Mexico as a State, if she came right of American-born citizens to discuss freely with a State Constitution in her hand. Those silence assented to its correctness. How, under all the circumstances, they could justify themselves in such a course, we are unable to understand. They are all advocates of the admission of California, but New Mexico has simply followed her example. She has done precisely what California did, and for the same reasons. New Mexico was entitled to protection, to the benefits of law and political order. She was left without government, without protection. On one side the Indians devastated her borders; on the other, Texas threatened to absorb her territory. Congress failed to provide for her necessities; the people there organized a Territorial Government. and humbly asked that their delegate might be recognised. The request was refused - seven months of the present session of Congress have gone by, and there is no more prospect now of the organization of a Territorial Government for New Mexico than there was one year ago. Why, in view of these facts, should we feel surprised at the late movement for a State Government? It was their last resort—their only escape from anarchy and ruin. Like the people of California, they saw that a conflict of sentiment between slaveholders and non-slaveholders in Congress prevented any agreement upon a form of Territorial Government, and they concluded that in such an emergency it was the part of wisdom for them to settle the question of slavery for themselves. They have done so in California and nation and vindication of his course in relation to New Mexico; the people, acting for themselves, the Compromise bill. He showed that he had have organized the forms of State Constitutions, by which slavery is prohibited, and they now ask admission into the Union. Every argument that

cate the admission of the latter. Some predict bloody collision between Texas and New Mexico; they say that Texas will never consent to be ousted from her claims in that country; that she will enforce them at the point ent session, had a letter prepared, in which he of the bayonet. We have no fear of this. Let took ground in support of it, and that it was New Mexico stand firm; let the Federal Execuwithheld from publication only because Mr. Foote tive do its duty; let Congress act promptly; and and some other Southern gentlemen, on full in- the fire-eaters of Texas will soon learn that they quiry, came to the conclusion that it would not must submit their pretensions to the competent authority. Other States, in questions of disputed Mr. Foote said that he then fell back upon the | boundary, have appeared in the Supreme Court, controversy now agitating the nation, engendering bitter feelings between the two sections, and preventing attention to the ordinary business of legislation, is the offspring of its annexation, and nodesty and patriotism, if she have any of those odities, should restrain her from doing anything to aggravate its difficulties, and prevent its adjustment. New Mexico, in organizing the form of a State Constitution, has left the question of boundary undecided. The way is then open for a safe and satisfactory settlement. The integrity constitution it is peculiarly exempt from the predice and passion growing out of party conflicts and merely local interests. The majority of the members are composed of citizens of slave States, so that if we may suppose any bias to exist in the least, it is on the side of slaveholding interests If Texas believe her claims valid, she can, therefore, have not the slightest objection to submitting them to such a tribunal-a tribunal who enstitutional right and duty it is to try and de-

> ect such an adjudication. novement in New Mexico on the proof the Compromise bill. The Northern ughfaces, through the cunning manauvres of General Houston and Major Neighbours, had een supplied with a most plausible argument in

cide such cases. Nothing but a distrust of her

title, or a desire among her politicians to extort from this Government ten millions of dollars in

payment of a fraudulent claim, can make her re-

have stood - yeas 20, nays 40 - or two-thirds | treachery to the cause of Freedom. Texas has of the discriminating duty on American commerce, As an exposition of the general sense and spirit already laid hands on New Mexico-the lamb is though no equivalent was proffered: and to back in the wolf's mouth-while we sit here wrangling these requirements, old claims were trumped up, about the Wilmot Proviso, the Territory to which and the agent "was invested with a strong arguthe Compromise bill is the only way of saving Davis of Massachusetts obtained the floor, and in it-better give twice ten millions than lose all! | yielded, for how could be brave the wrath of this a speech commenced on Friday and closing the By such arguments, the New York Tribune was next day, opposed with great force the whole overcome—its Wilmot-Provisoism paralyzed—by our national fame by thus bullying a feeble and such arguments, Northern doughfaces foully seldom listened to a speech in the Senate, on the hoped to make peace with their constituents. Territorial Question, so sound, so clear, and so But the retirement of Major Neighbours, the action of Colonel Monroe, the formation of a utter a great deal of nonsense. It talks in gran-State Government in New Mexico, leave them without excuse, should they still support the

On the other hand, the Washington Union

finds in all these circumstances a new reason why the Senate should sustain it. It is the only chance left for slavery, it thinks. "If," it says, from the beginning of the movement in favor of "the Compromise of the Committee of Thirteen be also rejected, what will be the result upon the South? First, California comes in as a State. without any equivalent. Even if she were to be rejected, how will that improve the condition of the South? She remains with her present Constitution in force, (with the exception of her two Senators and her two members not being received.) and with its interdiction against slavery in full force. What follows? Here is New Mexico at our door, requesting admission as a State. The President and the Free-Soilers will use all their appliances to force her in. To receive her would he a burlesque on the Federal Government itself Suppose her, then, rejected; still how will she stand? Her Constitution goes into effect, and not a slave can go there; or if, in want of some government to which she is entitled, she sets up or herself a Territorial form, she will fashion it as Oregon has done, so as to drive slavery from her borders. Then Utah may follow in the footsteps of her two sisters; and thus the South may be cut out of every inch of ground, without having an opportunity of trying the soil and climate upon her slaves. Are not the ultra Southrons acting, then, hastily-inconsiderately-in resisting the Compromise? That measure will prostrate the Wilmot Proviso, give the Territories a provisional organization until they are ripe for States, and in the mean time permit the slave States to carry their slaves there, and give them some chance of profiting by the Territorial Government, so organized as neither to establish nor to prohibit slavery." The Compromise "will rostrate the Wilmot Proviso" - "permit slaveholders to carry their slaves there! (into New Mexico!") And

this measure, so understood, thus advocated by the Union, "the sole organ of the Democratic party at the seat of Government," is to be held up by Northern men as securing the interests of Freedom in New Mexico! If people be de ceived after this, it will be because they are determined to be. The people of New Mexico have organized the form of a State Government; they have excluded slavery; they ask admission as a State; the point of honor so much urged by the South is saved, for no Wilmot Proviso is now insisted upon; the New Mexicans have settled the question for themselves; without dishonor, without conceding any principle, the South may assent to their application; and the agitation of slavery, so far as it affects the Territories, is at once allayed. No, says the Union, we want to try whether slaves may not be profitably employed in New Mexico, and therefore demand that the will of the people of that country be disregarded, their interests subordinated, and that the Compromise bill be passed, so as "to permit the slave States to

carry their slaves there !" Very well-the alternative is thus distinctly presented: the admission of California and New Mexico as States, with slavery excluded, or the passage of the Compromise bill, with slavery extension. On which side shall we find the Cass Non-Interventionists?

There has been considerable speculation recently respecting the mission of Mr. GREEN, sent out by our Government to Hayti, as a special agent. As he is the son of General Duff Green, who figured somewhat prominently in the intrigues for the annexation of Texas, it was atural to feel some distrust of his movements mongst a people whom slaveholders have always

egarded with an evil eye. Mr. Calhoun, it will be remembered, while ecretary of State, sent an agent of the same kind to Hayti, with a view, it is said, to ascertain the condition of the Spanish part of the Island, which since the time of Boyer, has maintained an independent existence. We heard much during that nission of the White Republic of St. Domingo, the persecution it endured from the Blacks, the duty of this country to affiliate with it, and sustain it in its struggle against the Haytien Government. The New York Herald seemed to be the organ of the new White Republic, which loubtless had a larger existence in the columns

of that veritable sheet, than in St. Domingo. Mr. Calhoun retired from the State Depart nent; Mr. Hogan came home; and the war with Mexico suspended our researches in Hayti. ately they have been resumed, and the following, from the Washington correspondent of the North Imerican, throws some light upon their nature and

"The newspapers are speculating very wildly as to the recent mission of Mr. Green to the Island of Hayti. The Government had reason to believe, about twelve months since, that England and France had formed designs for establishing rela tions with St. Domingo that might prove preju-dicial to our commerce, which, from being, seven years ago, larger than with all the British West Indies, had been reduced, by the intestine wars and other causes, to a very inconsiderable trade. With a view of preventing any disadvantageous well as for the purpose of ascertaining the wealth, resources, and population of that portion of the Island inhabited by the white and mixed races, a special agent was despatched to communicate the requeste information to the Government, looking to the recognition of their independence—if the facts justified it—as a means of arresting possession by these foreign Powers. One of the principal objects of this mission was to adopt a plan for reviving our commerce, by exerting proper influence in preventing a renewal of the bloody scene which have been witnessed between the blacks and which have been witnessed between the blacks and Dominicans during the last few years. The geographical position of St. Domingo, together with the large supply of coal which abounds in its richnity, presented considerations, in connection with our steam marine trading with California and other parts, which induced the Government to recent it as of considerable investigations.

o regard it as of considerable importance.

"After concluding his mission to St. Domingo Mr. Green was instructed to visit the western por tion of the Island, under the dominion of Sou ouque, for the purpose of negotiating for the re-cognition of Consular agents—who had never be-fore been received, owing to the difficulty of reciprocating—and the revocation of an imposition of ten per cent. duty on our commerce. The agent was invested with a strong argument, in the shape of a demand for spoliations on American property, which induced his ebony Excellency to grant the conditions required. Our commerce is therefore sure of protection hereafter; and there is reason believe that it will be largely extended. Mr.

It is not so much owing to the intestine wars in Hayti that our commerce with that island has been reduced, but to the fact, that, while Great Britain and France have both recognised its in ependence, our Government, in obedience to the acknowledge it, or institute diplomatic relations with it. The Haytiens naturally resented such an indignity, and the result was the imposition of nating duty on our commerce, giving to the trade of England and France great advantages. To gratify the senseless prejudice of the Slave Power, the interests of our merchants and Northern agriculturists have in this way been sacrificed. That is the secret of the difficulty.

we seek to apply it is fast being swallowed up- ment in the shape of a demand for spoliations on American property!" Of course, Soulouque mighty Republic? Whether we have added to

proscribed People, is another question. The action of our Government toward Hayti has given occasion to the New York Herald to diloquent style of the White Republic in Domin ica, in which it finds a population of 230,000 whites and 60,000 colored! This is about as near the truth as the Herald generally is, when discussing any matter relating to the colored race. We have yet to see any authentic proof that there are 15,000 thousand white persons in the Eastern part of St. Domingo. Having had occasion two years ago to examine every volume in the Library of Congress, on the subject of St. Domingo, we found that, according to the best estimates, the population of the island in 1789, was as follows:

In the French section. Whites - - - - - 30,826 Free colored - - - - 27,548 In the Spanish portion. Free people of all colors - - 122,640

We all know that what with the exterminatin var of the revolution, and the flight of the planters, on the breaking out of the revolution, comparatively few whites were left in either portion of the island; and since that time, causes have been constantly in operation, preventing their in-

The Herald is in the interest of the Slave Power, and its appeals to the passion for plunder and speculation rampant in certain portions of our population, are absolutely detestable. It expatiates on the want of resources of the island; denounces negro-dominion; exaggerates the importance of the eastern portion of the island, insists that it should be taken under the protection of this Government.

"There is great danger" it says, "in delay.
A quarter of a million of whites may be massacred
by the ferocious negroes of Hayti, unless a fraternal and friendly hand is extended to them by our Government. The sympathies of the masses of the American people are with the apparently helpless and devoted white race of St. Domingo, who have battled like brave fellows, as they are, who have battled like brave fellows, as they are, for more than six years, against ten times their number of brutal negroes. We have no doubt that meetings on this subject will be held in the South, from Norbik to New Orleans, as fast as the news spreads of the critical situation of the whites, and the ultimate designs of the blacks of St. Domingo. Why should not meetings be called in this city at once, to take up a question so vital to thousands of our white brethren? There are plenty of brave and gallant spirits in our midst, who would brave and galant spirits in our midst, who would be welcomed in that beautiful portion of St. Do-mingo belonging to the republic of Dominica. There is no law to prevent such emigration—there is room in St. Domingo for a hundred thousand is room in St. Duning agriculturists—and emigrants can go as fast as agriculturists—and emigrants can go as fast as they please to Dominica, and for any purpose that were the theory. The empire of Hayti has no political whatever. The empire of Hayti has no political existence with us. We do not recognise her, nor her Government or her people, any more than we recognise the ourang and monkey chiefs, and their tribes of chatterers, at Sumatra or

A diabolical appeal! the publisher of such infamous sentiments is a pirate at heart. This attempt to drum up a piratical expedition against Hayti will meet with no success now; but, let the Presidential Chair of this nation be filled by a slavery Propagandist, or such a man as Cass, or Buchanan, or Woodbury, and the appeals of that unprincipled journal would find plenty of scoun-

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE PILLERS OF HERCULES; or, a Narrative of Travels M. P. New York: Harpers. 2 vols. 18mo., pp. 287, 283 For sale at Franck Taylor's.

A certain air of learning, and a passion hunting strange roots of familiar words, may prevent this from being a very popular book of travels as a whole. But the novelty of most of the ground, the basy, inquisitive disposition of the traveller, the descriptions of Spanish and Moorish life, and the incidental contrasts drawn between this and an effeminate and "vulgar" civilization. make it one of the most interesting of the sort that we have seen for a long time. We commend especially the chapter on Oriental and European notions of cleanliness.

LIPE OF JEAN PAUL FREDERICK RICHTER, from various

sources. Translated by Mrs. Lee. New York: Appleton. 1850. 2 vols. in one, pp. 197, 200. Of all who are known by their works, there is none who interests one more than Richter, as a man. Mrs. Lee has done excellent service, by gathering with a diligent and affectionate hand the most characteristic of the memorials of him. The nobleness of his life, and the child-like innocence of his heart, we hold it a great privilege to have so well opened to us. His name is to many a synonyme for riotous and extravagant humor; here it becomes one with all manly integrity and womanly tenderness. The difficulty of embodying such a mass of materials as have been employed, prevents the continuous and inciting interest which one hopes to find in such a work throughout, but there is nothing more delightful than very many special passages. We are sorry to have noticed a great many inexcusable misprints, chiefly in German words, but some times even in English. The proof-reader must have taken the book in hand on a drowsy day, which is a pity. For sale at Farnham's, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-

HINTS TOWARDS REFORMS. By Horace Greeley. New York: Harpers. 1850, Pp. 400. For sale at Taylor &

We admire the common sense, straightforward way in which Mr. Greeley comes to the practical point involved in the great questions which he reats. Our strong sympathies are with him, in the objects he has in view, so far as we understand them; and we hope this volume, written in a fresh and interesting style, will do its share towards helping them on. We say this, after reading a small portion of the volume, which is our warrant for the remainder.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONFESSIONAL. By Bishop Ho kins. New York: Harpers. 1850. Pp. 334. For sale at Franck Taylor's, Washington.

We suppose the Confessional was the instrument of moral education, in taming the rough caces of modern Europe—an instrument that in unworthy hands becomes the most dangerous tool of corruption and oppression. Those who are curious to see its history and character, (so far as can be known ab extra,) drily and diligently told, will find it here.

HOUGHTS ON DOMESTIC LIFE. By Nelson Sizer. York: Fowlers & Wells. Pp. 48. A pamphlet of pretty good sense and rather outhful rhetoric-written exoterically, as we onjecture, by a juvenile candidate.

ATTER-DAY PAMPHLETS. Edited by Thomas Carlyle For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington There are two classes of persons to whom a count of these pamphlets would be of no usehose who read Carlyle, and those who do not These two comprise all our acquaintance; and we advise them all to see for themselves.

A HISTORY OF JUSUS. By W. H. Furness. Boston : Crosb ols. 1850. Pp. 291. For sale at Taylor & Mau

ry'e. Price \$1. What is peculiar in this "history"—the door rine of the miracles—is less interesting to us than the incidental illustrations it gives, and the general spirit and freshness of its narrative. These Now, if we understand the correspondent of the | we think, give it an especial and very great value of its own. The same may be said more decided-North American, Mr. Green was directed to insist that commercial agents from this country should by of its predecessor, "Jesus and his Bicgrabe received as consuls in Hayti, invested with phers," which we consider as very nearly a mode consular privileges, though we still refused to commentary, in most of its chapters. The pres recognise the independence of the Haytien Gov-ernment, or to tolerate any consul under its ap-pointment; and to insist further upon the removal that it was not a bono fide second edition revised.

of the Gospel narrative, we hold these works, especially the earlier one, to be superior to anyhing else we know.

Of course, his particular expositions are often orced and fanciful; and we can hardly allow to pass for argument the loose tissue of annotation and appeal which is sometimes advanced as such.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. Jone, 1850. Perhaps a less interesting number than some thers, though the article on Robert Browning, by Mr. Weiss, and some curious matter respect ng the materials of Puritan New England in that on Hildreth's History, should redeem it from any reproach in that regard. For other matters,

ELDORADO: ADVENTURES IN THE PATH OF EMPIRE.

Panza. "Blessings on the man who first invented

sleep!" we have laid down these pleasant volumes.

Blessings on the man who invented books of travel

for the benefit of home idlers ! the Marco Polos. the Sir John Mandevilles, and the Ibn Batutas of old time, and their modern disciples and imitators! Nothing in the shape of travel and gossip, by the way, comes amiss to us, from Cook's oyages round the earth to Count De Maistre's are of daily life and homely duties, and the weary outine of sight and sound, oppress us, what a omfort and refreshing is it to open the charmed pages of the traveller! Our narrow, monotonous orizon breaks away all about us; five minutes uffice to take us quite out of the commonplace nd familiar regions of our experience; we are n the Court of the Great Khan, we are pitching tents under the shadows of the ruined temples of Tadmor, we are sitting on a fallen block of the Pyramids, or a fragment of the broken nose of the Sphynx, dickering with Arab Shieks, opposing Yankee shrewdness to Ishmaelitish greed and cunning; we are shooting crocodiles on the white Nile, unearthing the winged lions of Ezekiel's vision on the Tigris-watching the night-dance of the Devil-worshippers on their nountains, negotiating with the shrewd pennyturning patriarch of Armenia for a sample from his holy-oil manufactory at Erivan, drinking coffee at Damascus, and sherbet at Constanting ple, lunching in the vale of Chaumorng, taking part in a holy fête at Rome, and a merry Christmas at Berlin. We look into the happiness of travelling through the eyes of others, and, for the miseries of it, we enjoy them exceedingly. Very cool and comfortable are we while reading the poor author's account of his mishaps, hairbreadth escapes, hunger, cold, and nakedness. We take a deal of satisfaction in his moscheto persecutions and night-long battles with sanguinary fleas. The discomforts and grievances of his scorpion in it, and dancing in involuntary joy under the effects of the sting. Let him dance; it what he will-robbers, cannibals, jungle-tigers, and rattlesnakes, the more the better-since we know that he will get off alive, and come to regard them so many God-sends in the way of bookmaking. The volumes now before us are not only sea-

gard to California-the new-risen empire on the Pacific-abounding, as they do, in valuable facts and statistics, but they have in a high degree that charm of personal adventure and experience to which we have referred. Bayard Taylor is a the most of whatever opens before him under the ever-shifting horizon of the traveller. He takes us along with him, and lets us into the secret of his own hearty enjoyment. Much of what he describes has already become familiar to us from the notes of a thousand gold-seekers, who have sent home such records as they could of their experiences in a strange land. Yet even the well known particulars of the overland route across the Isthmus become novel and full of interest in the parrative of our young tourist. The tropical scenery by day and night on the river, the fandango at Gorgona, and the ride to Panama through the dense dark forest, with death, in the shape of a cholera-stricken emigrant, following at their heels, are in the raciest spirit of storytelling. The steamer from Panama touched at the ancient city of Acapulco, and took in a company of gamblers, who immediately set up their business on deck. At San Deigo, the first over land emigrants by the route of the Gila river. who had reached that place a few days before come on board lank and brown as the ribbed sea sand, their clothes in tatters, their boots replaced with moccasins small deerskin wallets containing all that was left of the abundant stores with which they started-their hair and beards matted and unshorn, with faces from which the rigid ex pression of suffering was scarcely relaxed. The tales of their adventures and sufferings the author speaks of as more marvellous than anything he had ever heard or read since his boyish ac quaintance with Robinson Crusoe and Ledvard Some had come by the way of Santa Fe, along the savage Gila hills-some had crossed the Great Desert, and taken the road from El Paso to Sonora-some had passed through Mexico, and, after beating about for months in the Pacific, had run into San Deigo and abandoned their vesselsome had landed weary with a seven months' voyage round Cape Horn-while others had wandered on foot from Cape San Lucas to San Deigo, over frightful deserts and rugged mountains, a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles, as they were obliged to travel.

sonable as respects the world-wide curiosity in re-

The Gila emigrants spoke with horror of the Freat Desert west of the Colorado—a land of drought and desolation-vast salt plains and hills of drifting sand; the trails which they followed sown white with bones of man and beast. Un buried corpses of emigrants and carcasses of mules who had preceded them, making the hot air foul and loathsome. We to the weak and faltering in such a journey! They were left alone o die on the burning sands.

On the Sonora route, one of the party fell sick, and rode on behind his companions, unable to keep pace with them for several days, yet always arriving in camp a few hours later. At last he was missing. Four days after, a negro, alone and on foot, came into camp and told them that many miles back a man lying by the road had begged a little water of him, and urged him to hurry on and bring assistance. The next morning a company of Mexicans came up, and brought wor that the man was dying. But his old companions hesitated to go to his relief. The negro there upon retraced his steps over the desert, and reached the sufferer just as he expired. He lifted him in his arms; the poor fellow strove to speak to his benefactor, and died in the effort. His mule, tied to a cactus, was already dead of hunger at his side. A picture commemorating such a scene and the heroic humanity of the negro, would better adorn a panel of the Capitol, than any battlepiece which was ever painted.

There is a graphic account of the author's first impressions of San Francisco. "A furious wind was blowing down through a gap in the hills, filling the streets with dust. On every side stood buildings of all kinds, began or half-finished, with canvass sheds open in front and covered with all kinds of signs, in all languages. Great piles of merchandise were in the open air, for ack of storehouses. The streets were full of people of as diverse and bizarre a character as their dwellings: Yankees of every possible variety, native Californians in serapes and sombreros, Chilians, Sonorians, Kanakas from Hawaii, Chi sese with long tails, Malays armed with everinsting creeses, and others, in their bearded and Bayard Taylor. New York. 1860. Two volumes.

and night" is the title of one of the best chapters in the book.

Our author made a foot journey to Monterey tion, Don Pablo de la Guerra, as a woman whose intellect, and instinctive refinement and winning fine gold changed." grace of manner, would have given her a complete supremacy in society, had her lot been cast in Europe or the United States. Her house was foot in a coarse blanket, which shook with the the favorite resort of the leading members of the Convention, American and Californian. She was thoroughly versed in Spanish literature, and her remarks on the various authors were just and elegant. She was, besides, a fine rider, and could With something of the grateful feeling which throw the lariat with skill, and possessed all rompted the memorable exclamation of Sancho those bold and daring qualities which are so fas-

cinating when softened and made graceful by true

feminine delicacy.

He describes the native Californians as physically and morally superior to the Mexicans of other States. They are, as a class, finely built, with fresh, clear complexions. The educated class very generally are and appear well satisfied with the change of affairs, but the majorourney round his chamber. When the cark and ity still look with jealousy on the new comers, and are not pleased with the new customs and new laws. The Californians in the Convention seemed every way worthy of their position. General Vallejo is a man of middle years, tall, and of commanding presence-with the grave and dignified expression of the old Castilian race. With him were Cavarrubias, the old Secretary of the Government, Pico, Carvillo, Pedrorena, La Guerra, and a half-blood Indian member, Dominguez, who, together with many of the most respectable and wealthy citisens of California, is now excluded from voting by a clause of the Constitution, which denies that privilege to Indians and negroes. This unjust exception-a blot on an otherwise admirable Constitution-was adopted after a warm debate. and against fierce opposition. The attempt to prohibit free people of color from inhabiting the State failed by a large majority. The clause prohibiting slavery passed by the vote of every member.

The account of the close of the Convention is ufficiently amusing. The members met and adjourned, after a brief session, and their hall was mmediately cleared of forum, seats, and tables, and decorated with pine boughs and oak garlands. At eight in the evening, it was thrown open for a ball. Sixty or seventy ladies, and as many gentlemen, were present. Dark-eyed daughters of Monterey and Los Angelos and Santa Barbara, with Indian and Spanish complexions, contrasted with the fairer bloom of belles from the Atlantic side of the Nevada. There was as great a varipalate under the ordeal of foreign cooking were ety of costume as of complexion. Several Ameria real relish for us. On a hot morning in the can officers were there in their uniform. In one tropics, we see him pulling on his stocking with a group might be seen Captain Sutter's soldierly moustache and clear blue eye; in another, the erect figure and quiet, dignified bearing of Valis all for our amusement. Let him meet with lejo. Don Pablo de la Guerra, with his handsome aristocratic features, was the floor manager, and gallantly discharged his office. Conspicuous among the native members, were Don Miguel Pedrorena and Jacinto Rodriguez, both polished and popular gentlemen. Dominguez, the Indian, took no part in the dance, but evidently enjoyed the scene as much as any one present. The most interesting figure was that of the Padre Ramirez, who, in his clerical cassock, looked until a late hour. "If the strongest advocate of priestly decorum had been present," says our author, "he could not have found it in his heart to grudge the born tourist. He has eyes to see, skill to make good old padre the pleasure which beamed in his

honest countenance." The next day the Convention met for the time. The parchment sheet, with the engrossed Constitution, was laid upon the table, and the members commenced affixing their names. Then the American colors were run up the flagstaff in front of the Hall, and the guns of the fort responded to the signal. The great work was done. California, so far as it depended on herself, was a State of the great Confederacy. All were excited. Captain Sutter leaped up from his seat, and swung his arm over his head. "Gentlemen!" he cried, "this is the happiest hour of my life. It makes me glad to hear the cannon. This is a great day for California!" Recollecting himself, he sat down, the tears streaming from his eyes. His brother members cheered. As the signing went on, gun followed gun from the fort. At last the thirty-first was echoed back from the hills. "That's for California !" shouted a member, and three times three cheers were given by the members. An English vessel caught the enthusingm and sent to the breeze the American flag from her mast head. The day was beautiful all faces looked bright and happy under the glorious sunset. "Were I a believer in omens," writes our tourist on the spot, "I would augur from the tranquil beauty of the evening-from the clear sky and sunset hues of the bay-more than all, from the joyous expression of every face—a glorious and happy career for the "STATE OF CALIFORNIA!" Our author visited several of the most importnt "diggings," and his account of their location.

ments, that with good health and perseverance, any reasonable expectation of wealth on the part of the miners may be realized, in a few months or years, according to the richness of the "diggings," or the ease with which they may be worked. What, however, has interested us more than the gold-product of California, is the confirmation which our traveller gives to the statements o Fremont and King, relative to the richness of its soil, and its great agricultural capacities. The valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquim alone are capable of supporting a population of two millions, if carefully cultivated. The deep, black, porous soil produces the important cereal grains, although on the seaboard the air is too cool for the ripening of Indian corn. Enormous crops of wheat may be obtained by irrigation such as was successfully practiced by the great Jesuit missions; and, without it, from forty to fifty bushels to the bushel of seed have been raised. Oats of the kind grown on the Atlantic grow luxuriantly and wild, self-sown on all the hills of the coast, furnishing abundant supplies for horses. Irish potatoes grow to a great size and all edible roots cultivated in the States are produced in perfection, without irrigation. The climate of San Francisco is unquestion

roductiveness, &c., does not materially differ

rom the descriptions which have become familiar

to all our readers. It is evident from his state-

sweep over the bay, and they alternating with extreme heats, are prejudicial to health and com fort. Inland, however, in the beautiful valleys of could be desired. The heat during the summer months is indeed great, but its dryness renders it more endurable than the damp sultrinesss of to 35. an Atlantic August. At Los Angelos, latitude 340 7', long. W. 1180, and forty miles from the cean, the mean monthly temperature of ten onths was as follows: June 73 deg., July 74, August 75, September 75, October 69, November

ably disagreeable; the cold, fierce winds which

read by all who are smitten with the gold fever.
California is no place for the sick, the weak, the self-indulgent, the indolent, the desponding.
There must be a willingness to work at anything and sverything, and stout muscles to except the and everything, and stout muscles to execute the anticipe

embrowned visages, it was impossible to recognise will. Our author estimates that nearly one third my especial nationality." "San Francisco by day of the emigrants are unfitted for their vocation, "miserable, melancholy men, ready to yield up their last breath at any moment, who left home prematurely, and now humbly acknowledge their during the sitting of the Convention which form- error." His own happy constitution and buoyed the State Constitution. He gives a pleasing ant health led him to look on the best side of account of the refined and polite society of this things, and to take the sunniest possible view of ancient Californian town; and makes particular the condition of the new country he was explormention of Dona Augusta Ximeno, a sister of ing, but occasionally he reveals incidentally the one of the Californian delegates to the Conven- reverse of the picture. Here is a sketch of a sick miner at Sacramento City, which is enough to nobility of character, native vigor and activity of make even California "gold become dim, and the

"He was sitting alone on a stone beside the violence of his chill, as if his limbs were about to drop in pieces. He seemed unconscious of all that was passing; his long matted bair hung over his wasted face; his eyes glared steadily forward with an expression so utterly hopeless and wild, that I shuddered at seeing it. This was but one of a number of cases, equally sad and distressing.

The hardy and healthy portion of the emigrants, under the stimulating excitements of the novel circumstances of their situation, seemed to revel in the exuberance of animal spirits. Each seemed to have adopted the rule of the wise man: Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might." They speculated, dug, or gambled, with an almost realless energy. All old forms of courtesy had given place to hearty, blunt good fellowship in their social intercourse. They reminded our traveller of the Jarls and Norse sea-kings, and in the noisy and almost herce revelry of these bearded gold-hunters around their mountain fires, he seemed to see the

prave and jovial Berseckers of the middle ages. We cannot forbear quoting a paragraph in relation to the great question of our time, "The Organization of Labor."

"In California, no model phalanxes or national workshops have been necessary. Labor has organized itself, in the best possible way. The dream of attractive industry is realized; all are laborers, and equally respectable; the idler and the gentleman of leisure, to use a phrase of the country can't shine in these diggings.' Rich country 'can't saine in these diggings.' Rich merchandise lies in the open street; and untold wealth in gold dust is protected only by ragged canvass walls, but thefts and robbery are seldom heard of. The rich returns of honest labor render harmless temptations which would prove an over-match for the average virtue of New England. The cut-purse and pick-pocket in California find heir occupation useless, and become chevaliers of ndustry, in a better sense than the term has eve before admitted of. It will appear natural," says our author, "that California should be the most democratic country in the world. The practical equality of all the members of the community, whatever might be the wealth, intelligence, or rofession of each, was never before so thoroughly demonstrated. Dress was no gauge of respecta-bility, and no honest occupation, however menial n its character, affect a man's standing. Lawyers, physicians, and ex-professors, dug cellars drove ox-teams, sawed wood, and carried baggage. while men who had been army privates, sailors cooks, or day laborers, were at the head of profit able establishments, and not unfrequently a in some of the minor details of government. A man who would consider his fellow beneath him. on account of his appearance or occupation, would have had some difficulty in living peaceably in California. The security of the country is owing in no small degree to this plain, practical development of what the French reverence as an abstraction, under the name of Fraternité To sum up all in three words, Labor is respectable. May it never be otherwise while a grain of gold is left to glitter in Californian soil!

Our author returned by way of Mazatlan and the city of Mexico, meeting with a pleasant variety of adventures, robbery included, on his route. In taking leave of his volumes, we cannot forbear venturing a suggestion to the author, that he may find a field of travel, less known and quite as interesting at the present time, in the vast Territory of New Mexico-the valley of the Del Norte, with its old Castilian and Aztec monuments and associations; the Great Salt Lake, and the unexplored regions of the great valley of the Sierra Madre and the Sierra Nevada. We know of no one better fitted for such an enterprise, or for whom, judging from the spirit of his California narrative, it would present more attractions.

THE OPTIMIST.*

Taking for its motto this passage from Richter We ought to value little joys more than great ones, the night-gown more than the dress-coat Plutus's heaps are less worth than his handfuls. and not great but little good haps can make us happy "-this is really one of the sweetest and pleasantest books which has fallen into our hands since we read the hundred pages of Steele Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt. It consists of a series of gracefully-written essays upon a variety of matters pertaining to daily life and society, all which are discussed in the half-serious, half playful style which befits them, and with the genial humanity, urbanity, and good nature, which are characteristic of the author. It is the book of all others which we would commend to summer tourists and sojourners at watering places, to the invalid, and the over-tasked of mind and body. Its calm, quiet appreciation of the beautiful in common and daily life, its grateful presentation of the compensatory elements of our existence, its catholic sympathies, and delicacy of taste and feeling, are well calculated to "minister to a mind diseased " by too much familiarity with stilted heroics, melodramatic literature, and "strong writing." It is a book for the household and the heart, full of pleasant fancies and apt illustrations from the poets, simple, unpretending and modest; and we think no one can rise from its perusal without a kind thought for its amiable author, and a sense of obligation for a rare and healthful entertainment.

MAINE AND THE PROVISO.

* The Optimist. By Henry T. Tuckerman. G. P. Put

We learn from a paragraph in the National Inelligencer of Monday, that certain resolutions oncerning Slavery were taken up in the Legislature of Maine on Wednesday, and were passed upon by yeas and nays. The first was unan mously adopted.

" Resolved, (as the sense of the people of this State.) That California ought to be promptly and unconditionally admitted into this Union, in accordance with her application to Congress for that purpose.

The second resolution was as follows:

" Resolved, That Territorial Governments ought to be formed for New Mexico and Utah, prohibiting slavery therein, and that no Territorial Government should be formed without an express prohibition to that effect. Adopted: yeas 102, nays 31.

The third resolution was against connecting California admission with any other slavery ques tion, and was carried, 106 to 26. The fourth reso lution, instructing and requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to carry out the San Jose and Los Angelos, the climate is all that above resolutions, and not to vote in any emergency for any territorial admission which does not positively prohibit slavery, was carried, 94

ORITHARY.

Died, in Albany, after a long illness, Julius R. AMES, well known throughout the country as a stanch friend of the Anti-Slavery cause. His death occurred on the 5th instant, and he was

Our author describes with a poet's enthusiasm the fine atmospheric effects of the Californian sunsets. Fresh from his travels in Italy, and with the dust of that Pincian hill still on his sandals from whence Claude sketched his sunsets, he declares that his memory of that classic atmosphere seems cold and pale, when he thinks of the splendor of evening on the bay and mountains of San Francisco.

The chapter on "Society in California" may prove of much practical utility, and should be read by all who are smitten with the gold fever.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, June 13, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The dissensions between the Executive power and the Legislative majority have broken out afresh. Both sides are irritated and both avoid a decisive combat. The Legislative body pouts, and Louis Bonaparte threatens. Each accuses the other of injuring the good cause of reaction. Since the presentation of the unfortunate demand for a three millions salary for Louis Bonaparte, the whole strategy of secret war between an Executive and a Legislative power has been brought into play. Never was a Legislative body less disposed to accede to the demands of an Executive, than the French Assembly to grant that salary The day after the demand, Lamoriciere was elected chairman of a most important committee, a significant mark of the discontent of the Assembly. A day or two later, the non-retroaction clause of the deportation law was carried, spite of the strenuous efforts of the Cabinet. Still later, the bureaux nominated a committee of 15, on the three millions bill: of these, seven were hostile to the bill, three partly so, and only five in its favor. As if this important check were not enough, the Ministry was defeated again yesterday on the bill for pensioning the soldiers and police men wounded in the defence of Louis Philippe in the last Revolution. The Assembly refused to take this bil. into consideration. What a series of misfortunes for this poorest of all Cabinets! But do not imagine that the defeat of the three millions bill, which now absorbs the public attention, is at all certain. A large majority have voted against it in the bureaux, but, will that majority hold good? Alas, Mr. Editor, that it should be so, but the probability is that an Executive armed with power and patronage will always triumph over an Assembly of representatives of the people, or of States. Texas votes are rewarded with embassies or collectorships, or district attorneyships, and the means of influencing representatives are quite as well understood here as in your own favored Washington. Members will be lashed and cajoled, frightened and caressed, at Paris as at Washington, here to feed the splendors of the Elysée, there to extend human slavery. The Ministers have not hesitated to make the question of slavery a question of the existence of the Cabinet; and the journals of the Elysée declare, by all that is sacred, that the President will resign in supreme disgust, if the Assembly won't open the coffers of the Treasury, and let him dip in his hand.

This discussion has elicited a great many painful and disgraceful facts, and among them, that the debts of Louis Bonaparte amount already to nearly one million and a half of francs. What a foul thing is the machinery of such a Government when its interior is exposed to the public view. It is the gilded statue of the pagan deity which. when cleft open by the sword of the Christian warrior, proved to be full of mice and loathsome

Permit me here to ask your intelligent readers one or two questions: What good has the Presi-

The Administration has been unfortunate in its indictments for the last few days. M. Girardin. of La Presse, was acquitted first by the judges of one of the courts, for the novel reason in France that there was no evidence against him. This

The election in the Bas Rhin has ended in the success of Emile de Girardin, by a large major ity. About fourteen thousand Democrats refused to vote for him, and voted for M. Leichtemberger, a thorough Socialist. The whole majority of the Republican vote must be nearly twenty-four thousand-a most signal defeat for the Government We may now expect to hear M. Girardin in the Assembly.

The news from abroad is interesting and important. In Prussia, the King has issued a law abolishing the freedom of the press, by demanding a heavy security for the good conduct of all publishers and editors, and by removing causes against the press from the jurisdiction of the jury. In Saxony, the King has promulgated a law against the press, another against public meetings, another to reëstablish capital punishment, and has besides dissolved the Chambers, and annulled the electoral law. The Wurtem berg King is said to be meditating the same measures. He has already adjourned the Constituent Assembly. These measures are said to have been submit-

ted to Nicholas of Russia, and approved by him. The march of the Reaction is now onward. Much has been lately said of a war between

Austria and Prussia; but it is unnecessary to repeat my cautions on this subject. Such reports are for "the marines."

A great religious convention, under the leader ship of Ronge, the Catholic reformer, assembled recently at Leipsic. It was broken up by the police, and retired from the Saxon territory to the Prussian. It was no better treated by the Prussian police, but was obliged to disperse, without attending to business.

burdensomeness. For a letter weighing a quarter of an ounce, we must pay thirty cents, and for the weight of a hair beyond this, the postage is doubled. This state of things exists, notwithstanding the commerce of France with the United States is so much larger than with England. If any small matter can merit the attention of Mr.

Here, again, you are ahead of "the bond." The ter, written on a thick sheet of large letter paper, very commonly used in America, costs here from ninety cents to one dollar and twenty. As to newspapers, the price varies according to the weight, the size, and mode of enveloping. I have often paid a franc for one newspaper. General rule: envelop as little as possible a paper you send to Europe.

South three'slave States; for all north of 36° 30' is prohibited from slave Contamination, and, of course, can never be a distinct slave State. It must, therefore, become a free State of itself, or joined with a part of the soil south of 36° 30', be a free State. In either case, three slave States can never be a distinct slave State. It must, therefore, become a free State of itself, or joined with a part of the soil south of 36° 30', be a free State. In either case, three slave States can never be a distinct slave State. It must, therefore, become a free State of itself, or joined with a part of the soil south of 36° 30', be a free State. In either case, three slave States can never be a distinct slave State. It must, therefore, become a free State of itself, or joined with a part of the soil south of 36° 30', be a free State. In either case, three slave States can never be a distinct slave State. It must, therefore, become a free State of itself, or joined with a part of the soil south of 36° 30', be a free State. In either case, three slave States are successively as a free State of itself, or joined with a part of the soil south of 36° 30', be a free State. It must, therefore, become a free State. It must, therefore, become a free State of itself, or joined with a part of the soil south of 36° 30', be a free State. In either case, three slave States are successive states are successive states. very commonly used in America, costs here from send to Europe.

The cradle and wardrobe of the expected heir from Paris, the whole filling twelve enormous boxes. The cradle is said to have been got up in exquisite taste, and to be altogether worthy to receive its destined occurrent. It constitutes the crading of the line, more than there is for the reverse? Or why not presume that two may be made on each side? Are all inferences—all advantages—to be forever on the side of slavery? Once more you overrun "the bond." receive its destined occupant. It ought to be, for the small bill handed with it amounts to just one hundred and forty-two thousand francs. If the price of the other articles corresponds to this, the worst wish one small bill handed with its amounts to just one hundred and forty-two thousand francs. If the price of the other articles corresponds to this, the worst wish one small bill handed with it amounts to just one hundred and forty-two thousand francs. If the truth is, there is not a shadow of obligation to

might rival Queen Victoria.

The magnificent apartments of the Count of Paris, at the Tuilleries, have been recently placed in the same condition as on the 24th of February, 1848. The lustres, candelabra, and chandeliers

amphr rival Queen Victoria.

The magnifects apartments of the Count of Paris, at the Tuilleries, have been recently placed in the same condition as on the 24th of Pebruary, 1848. The lustres, candelabrs, and chandeliers of gold, damak curations, silk and velvet colored furniture, and all the rich works of art, have been restored. Whether the boyish County ever inhabit the Tuilleries again or not, his rooms are ready for him.

During the last two years, innumerable duels have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, none of them resulting have been fought at Paris, and all the rich works of art, have been reverse of the Assembly one afternoon, took a pass at each other, and returned, before they were missed; nor the six challenges of Pierre Bonapate, and three duels, all of which were harmies, much to the disappointment of that beling revenue from the Assembly one afternoon, took a pass at each other, and returned, before they were missed; nor the six challenges of Pierre Bonapate, and three duels, all of which were harmies, much to the disappointment of that beling revenue from the Assembly one afternoon, took a passed at each other, and returned, before they were missed; nor the six challenges of Pierre Bonapate, and three duels, all of which were harmies at each other, and the more production

lation, has been published here. It was addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and probably not intended for the press. Its statements are in a condensed form, and are running the rounds of the continental papers. They are very favorable to us, and will doubtless contribute to swell the tide of emigration from the Old World to the

New.
A long article, illustrated by plates, is devoted, in the last number of the Illustration to the Croton Water Works.
The President has been to St. Quentin, to be President has been to St. Quentin, to be profitable? to the individual slaveholder, where

danger of soiling the nicest pair of glazed boots. But the paving stones may be used for barricades, and, therefore, the Administration insists on reand, therefore, the Administration insists on re-placing them with a mixture of gravel and dirt, which will transform the Boulevards into the dustiest or muddiest thoroughfare of Europe. The merchants of that quarter, as well as the promenaders, are sadly out of temper about this

promenaders, are sadly out of temper about this measure of police.

M. Carlier, the vigilant Prefect of Police, loses sight of nothing in his attempt to preserve the Government. He is just now making himself very unpopular with the foreigners, by subjecting them to a strict espionage. One of his last circulars to the Commissaries of Police in the different ways government.

ent wards says:

"You will therefore take necessary steps to make yourself acquainted with all the foreigners who reside temporarily in your district. You should minutely inquire into the conduct—the moral conduct—of each of them, and summon to your office those of whom you will receive an unfavorable account."

favorable account."

Now, this inquiry of the good M. Carlier into their moral conduct does not suit at all the majority of the foreigners residing here, and especially when taken with his summary method of reform-ing their morals, for he adds that, "in such cases, they shall be expelled from France, and conductthey shall be expelled from France, and conducted to the frontier by the gendarmerie." To understand the circular, it is only necessary to read political where you find moval—for the intention of the excellect Prefect is to expel from France, not the vicious, but those who aid and abet the cause of Republicanism.

The Council General for Bridges and Roads her decided that the religious proposition the

has decided that the pillars supporting the bridges of communication on the left bank Ver-sailles railroad shall be removed. This is in consatiles railroad shatt be removed. It his is in consequence of the numerous accidents which have taken place. It has been found to be impossible to prevent persons from putting their heads out of the windows of the cars, though at the risk of

of the villages in the neighborhood succeed each other without cessation. Every Sunday, the population streams into the country and the fields, the forest of Bologne, and gardens of St. Cloud, Versailles, and Fontainebleau, are filled with visiters. Paris is externally more gay in the summer than in the winter. The fashionable week, the jury has acquitted both the Evenement and the National. Verily, this is a change not anticipated by the most enthusiastic republicans. the innocent pleasures of an amiable and gay population, make a summer in Paris truly de-lightful.

TO THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER - NO 4. DEAR SIR: If it was my purpose, as it is not, to

Dear Sir: If it was my purpose, as it is not, to make out a case of inconsistency against you, I could show that you once held a different idea in regard to the validity of the Texas annexation.

Two foreign States cannot become one, except by treaty; and the treaty-making power belongs to the President and a two-thirds plurality of the Senate. This power was usurped by a simple majority of both Houses of Congress, and Texas annexed. If the Texas resolutions had have been clearly legal, I still deny the power of one Congress to absorb to itself a power which the Constitution has made the right of all Congresses alike. And if the difficulty of remedying an evil which affects such large masses of people forbids us to expel Texas from the fraternity of States, neither sense, good faith, or good morals, compel us to sense, good faith, or good morals, compel us to complete an unconstitutional and criminal agree-ment. Such is the doctrine of law and of morals. ment. Such is the doctrine of law and of morals. Whilst I, then, am as fully impressed with the necessity, in governmental affairs, to submit to precedent, and with a conservative spirit to acquiesce in the national determination, I think in excess of "moderation," or in too hot haste to take a tilt at the Northern Democracy, you overrun the writings of "the bond."

But granting for a renument's sale that the results.

convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, MAY hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion A postal treaty has been concluded with Switzerland, by which the postage is reduced to eight cents a letter, and may be prepaid or not. France has now treaties of the same kind with Belgium, Frankfort, Spain, England, and Piedmont. The heavy tax on American letters exists in all its

souri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited." Now, in the face of this, you have these extraordinary words: "And the guaranty is, that new States shall be made out of it, and that such States as are formed out of that portion of Texas lying south of 36° 30' may come in as slave States to the number of four, in addition to the State then in

most favorable construction can only give the South three slave States; for all north of 36° 30'

slave States south of the line, and only one north of the line, more than there is for the reverse

hundred and forty-two thousand francs. If the price of the other articles corresponds to this, the worst wish one could make for the Spanish Minister of Finance would be, that her Majesty might rival Queen Victoria.

The truth is, there is not a shadow of obligation to admit new States out of Texas at all! unless one free one north of 36° 30°, in order to preserve the spirit of the Compromise; else, where's the equivalent for the slave State of Texas herself?

of decency. M. Achard demanded satisfaction for a personal insult, in an article from the pen of Fiorentino, who satisfies him by running him through the right breast and the lungs with a sharp sword. This unusual result has caused quite a sensation. M. Fiorentino was arrested, set free on his promise to appear again on summons. This will be the last of it, as duellists are, by general consent, placed above the laws, which are, in their letter, very severe against them.

A very interesting report, by M. Simonnet, French Consul at New York city, on the condition of the laboring classes in the New England States, and especially of the manufacturing population, has been published here. It was addressed lation, has been published here. It was addressed lation, has been published here. It was addressed lation, has been published here. It was addressed lation and the deserved. I never had much faith and death-bed repentance! The hell of conscience, and the damnation of all good men is their sevents of governors McDowell and Doty, Mr. Stevens of Penapylvania, Oh. F. Stevens of Penapylvania, Col. Bissell, Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, and the heroic Col. Baker of Illinois. But among to large a body of men of mark, are of course many others of impressive appearance. As yet, I have heard no remarkable speaking—only some rather noisy and confused debating—but I look for better fortune next week.

On Wednesday evening there was music by the Marine Band in the Capitol grounds, and of seeing many of the beautiful women and lovely of seeing many of the beautiful women and lovely of members. Among those whom a stranger would be likely to conscience, and the damnation of all good men is theirs forever! But I cannot appreciate that and the death-bed repentance! The hell of conscience, and the damnation of All good men is theirs foverer! But I cannot appreciate that and yet defends the determined perpetators of the same crime! For, and yet defends the determined perpetators of the same crime! For, and the damnation of the heart p

I cannot understand how you venture the as ists there now!

The President has been to St. Quentin, to be present at the opening of the railroad. He made two speeches, both of them abounding in quotations from his uncle, and promised to follow in the footsteps of that illustrious predecessor. To make this promise is easy.

Hundreds of workmen are busy taking up the excellent pavement of the Boulevards, and putting down dirt and gravel. The pavement is one of the handsomest and best in Europe; it is composed of stones dressed into a cubic form and about seven inches square on the upper surface. They are quite smooth, and a carriage glides delightfully over them. Then they are easily swept, and are kept so clean that the Boulevards may be crossed at any point, on the rainiest day, without danger of soiling the nicest pair of glazed boots. live. But where a man may support himself with nine hours' labor, and three may go to the profit of the master, there, slavery may be "profitable." A good soil may be in a very cold climate; and there may slavery go. A fair climate may have a very poor soil; and even there also may slavery go. But I understand that these provinces have both good soil and climate; then, by all that is sacred in absurdity, why may not slavery go there? Where is your "law of Nature?"

The South says she only "wants time to get

The South says she only "wants time to ge in;" and whatever else the South may do, she never stultifies herself! Slavery is her only God—she never affected to know or care anything about the "law of Nature!"
In arguing the "profitableness" of slavery, simply in a pecuniary point of view, I confine myself to the individual masters. The aggregate population is always injured, the total wealth always less, by slavery! Unlike in the old fable, the belly grows, but the members perish; when they can no longer "give," the belly also dies!
Those who wait for slavery "to cure itself"—"to die out in the natural way"—wait for the never stultifies herself! Slavery is her only "to die out in the natural way"—wait for the ruin of the State! Like the silly farmer who trusted to the sheep to kill the briars, they will find at last the briars dead, and the sheep also

Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY. Madison County, Ky., March 26, 1850.

LETTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

Washington, June 20, 1850. GENTLEMEN: I believe that my visit to the President is next in order. As the levees are President is next in order. As the levees are now over, I made a morning call, accompanied by the member from my native district, Mr. Gott of New York. We passed through the "East room," a truly magnificent apartment, and into the "blue room," where the receptions take place. This apartment is very handsomely furnished, but the profusion of gilding everywhere struck me as having a partment receive effect. What one or two questions: What good has the Presidency in France accomplished? Has it not been at constant war with the Assembly, and used its undue influence only for evil? Would not the machinery of Government have been greatly simplified, by omitting the office of President altogether? The President-minister could have received the Foreign Ministers, perhaps, better than M. Louis Bonaparte, and the Executive would have lost none of its energy. I throw out this for consideration.

The summer amusements have fairly commenced at Paris. On four days of the week, the immense amphitheatre of the Hippodrome is crowded by thousands. The fence-leaping, races, triumphal chariots, and numerous female riders, who manage their horses with as much vigor as grace, lend great attractions to this place for the Parisians. Then the first place, he is far better looking than I had expected to see him, from all the hard-lined Daguerreotypes, stiff lithographs, and rascally with concert coffee-houses, where bands of singers are employed to entertain the visiters. The fêtes of the villages in the neighborhood succeed each younger, singuer, more regard an agree and every way. His manner and expression are altogether open and honest—dignified and soldierly, yet simple in the extreme. His voice is pleasant, his smile winning, his eye clear, earnest, and withal, benevolent. I like and honor him for his manly uprightness, most heartily, and when I visit the White House, four years hence, I sincerely hope he may be at home to receive me.

I have visited the Senate and the House every morning since I last wrote. In the Senate there have been no great manifestations of late, but some fine debating. On Monday, General Cass roused himself out of his usual sleepy quiet, and spoke some little time with spirit and earnest rapidity. But he unfortunately encountered Hale, who in this instance was hardly a "fellow the Senate, after agreeing to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, adjourned. well met." But both honorable Senators were quite good humored, though there was some sharp shooting between them. Yesterday, Mr. Douglas of Illinois, and Mr. Underwood of Kentuckey, spoke briefly, but well. Judge Underwood has a remarkably fine face and a pleasing manner. Mr. Berrien of Georgia is distinguished for his noble and thoroughly gentlemanly manner—if it be not treason to intimate that a gentlemanly manner is a distinction in that high and honorable body, the Senate of the United States. As a truthful look-er-on, I must say that there are some few in both Houses, of this Congress, on whom greatness sits awkwardly, and who sit awkwardly upon greatawkwardly, and who sit awkwardly upon greatness—i.e., the honorable arm-chair of legislation—some few who neither speak good English nor take good aim at their spittoons—in sooth, if they prove not better marksmen with the pistol, there were very little danger in having unfortunate affairs carried out of the Senate—and some few there are who manifest a most determined disregard of spittoons altogether—perhaps looking upon their use as a sort of compromise with that spirit of anti-republican refinement unworthy of and enervating to the bone and sinew of the land. In the House I have observed some members, desirous, probably, the Northern Democracy, you overrun the writings of "the bond."

But, granting for argument's sake that the resolutions of 1845 are, first, constitutional in their inception, and next, binding absolutely upon succeeding Congresses, I take issue with you in their construction.

The resolutions are, in part, "New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, MAY hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And it is no less true that in this tremendous crisis, it is no less true that in this tremendous crisis, when the vast interests of the country are at stake, some of the people's servants doze at their posts. Let their constituents look to it, and at the next election administer anti-soporific

Was at the Capitol yesterday morning. In the Senate, Judge Berrien and Mr. Douglas spoke at length. Mr. Douglas is one of the youngest members of the Senate, and is a most remarkable man. As a speaker, he is clear and calm, but most earnest and energetic, one who commands attention alike by his logical argument and his feasible delivery. commands attention alike by his logical argument and his forcible delivery.

This much I will say for the Senate, that it im-

and his forcible delivery.

This much I will say for the Senate, that it improves on acquaintance—which remark I trust will be encouraging. I not only see more of strength and character in the appearance of the honorable Senators than at first, but more that is pleasing. The President, Mr. Fillmore, fulfils his duties in a most admirable and graceful manner. His nice sense of delicacy and gentlemanly courtesy eminently fit him for his position. Mr. Badger of North Carolina pleasantly impresses one with his countenance and manner. The two Senators from New Jersey, Mr. Dayton and Mr. Miller, are decidedly fine-looking men—of a strong, truthful character of face. And then, there is Senator Foote of Mississippi whom I had supposed a fierce and roaring lion, "going about seeking whom he might devour"—or at best, a fox, with a fire-brand attachment, let loose amid the harvest-fields of his political opponents and conservative friends—but whom I find one of the kindest, most jovial-looking men in the Senate—one who, though passionately in earnest, and always somewhat extravagant in speaking, seems not ungenerous, or vindictively violent. I like him for his out-and-out sincerity. But I know I am, in these letters, taking unusual liberties with this august body—making very free with their worships—and as I bend over from the gallery, with eye and ear on the qui vive for absurdities, i incongruities, and all sorts of comicalities, it is to be feared that the great actors below must regard me as the reverse of "the sweet little cherub that sits up aloft."

But why should one be restrained by awe or reverence from having one's own, independent, careless, merry say, here as elsewhere! Are

Mr. Vinton of Ohio, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Col. Bissell, Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, and the heroic Col. Baker of Illinois. But among so large a body of men of mark, are of course many others of impressive appearance. As yet, I have heard no remarkable speaking—only some rather noisy and confused debating—but I look for better fortune next week.

On Wednesday evening there was music by the Marine Band in the Capitol grounds, where I had the pleasure of meeting some frieads, and of seeing many of the beautiful women and lovely children, who are among the most attractive distinctions of Washington.

children, who are handled tinctions of Washington.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

MAINE UNITED STATES SENATOR .- On Saturday June 22, we learn that, at Augusta, three ba ots were had, with the following result: H. Hamlin - 62
John Anderson - 24
George Evans - 31
Samuel Fessenden - 23 23 28 22 H. W. Paine -

Blank - -

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850. Mr. Jefferson Davis reported a bill to provide or the classification of clerks in the Military

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill providing two ad-Mr. russ introduced a bill providing two additional regiments of cavalry.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts presented petitions from citizens of the United States relative to the manufacturing interests. Mr. D stated that the manufacturing interests were suffering for want of protection. Cotton, woollen, and calico establishments have suggested. ishments have suspended or are running without profit; also, that the iron establishments of the United States are much depressed or are actually stopped. He enlarged upon the fact that large ortations of railroad iron were to come in, and importations of railroad fron were to come in, and the price would rise, as it would meet with no competition here. The United States lost twice as much by the substitution of foreign iron for American iron, as the actual value of the amount

If Pennsylvania lost a million of dollars by the destruction of her iron works, it followed that the amount of home productive industry was to be paid for in an exchange of commodities. The result would soon be—and had already happened—that the country would be drained of the Omnibns bill. specie to pay for importations. The necessary consequence of persisting in this policy would be universal poverty and distress. He would pursue this subject at a future time. The Omnibus bill was taken up, and Mr. Soulé occupied the attention of the Senate in discussing his amendment.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1850. Mr. Hale presented memorials from citizens of North Carolina, asking Congress to provide for the removal to Liberia of free persons of color wishing to go, and a provision for their support there for one year.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution calling on the

President for information as to the rumored proceedings in New Mexico; the call of a convention by the military Governor of New Mexico: the authority under which the proclamation of Major Monroe for an election of delegates was issued, [Mr. Foote would not for a moment charge or

net were knowing to the proceedings in New Mexico. We think the information, when received, will show that Col. Monroe acted under authority from headquarters.] At one o'clock the Omnibus bill was taken up, and Mr. Douglas proceeded to answer Mr. Soulé. Mr. D. replied to the arguments of Mr. Soulé

insinuate that the President or any of his Cabi-

on the subject of public domain, showing that the rights of the United States are fully protected by the bill before the Senate. The whole argument of the Senator was, he said, based on a sorry state of facts, and was not sustained by any American authorities or precedents.

The ordinance of the Convention of California, Mr. Douglas said, was a refutation of the other half of the Senator's argument—that the Con-vention premeditated a seizure of the lands. Now

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1850. A resolution was offered by Mr. Cass, inquiring into the expediency of prohibiting by law any military officer from exercising any civil

A bill granting lands to the State of Missis-

A bill granting lands to the State of Mississippi, in aid of the completion of a railroad, passed. The resolution of inquiry, submitted by Mr. Foote, in regard to the late events in New Mexico, was taken up and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Websier addressed the Senate at length in reply to hir. Soulé. He urged the immediate admission of California and continuing the submission and con admission of California, and gave his opinion that if her admission was delayed till another session

t would be too late. Mr. Webster should have acted in accordance vith this conviction, and used his influence in the beginning for the admission of California

Mr. W. showed that the honorable Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Soulé] had followed a pre-cedent which had been set here some twenty cedent which had been set here some twenty years ago, when the same principles as to the public domain were argued here and refuted, and the question settled. He showed that the doctrines of Vattel and other writers on public law did not apply to this case. The United States cwned California—it was their acquisition; and another State or Power could not divert her from

he possession. He showed, however, that the distinction was He showed, however, that the distinction was recognised by Vattel. The United States could hold land in California—but only for one purpose, to sell—and as soon as it was sold, it fell under the municipal sovereignty whose it was, with certain exceptions as to taxing power. The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court was that the compacts with the States, securing the title of the United States to the lands, were useless, and that the title of the United States was good without them. They had been omitted in good without them. They had been omitted in regard to many States. He hoped the honorable regard to many States. He hoped the honorable member from Louisiana would look to the laws and judicature of the country, and review his opinion. He appealed to the honorable gentleman to aid in the work of admitting California.

Mr. Barnwell of South Carolina spoke in opposition to the bill. He claimed for the South equality of rights. To their intellectual and appealed a callenge he might appeale as being and moral excellence he might appeal as being such as warranted no exclusion of them from a participation in the common privileges of all the States.

States.

He went on to recite the miseries which the He went on to recite the miseries which the South had endured from the Northern people—not fanatics, but celebrated and intelligent men—members of Congress. The Territorial questions were only indications of this disease, so deeply rooted. He argued that slaves were property, and had been claimed as such by this Government—referring to some of Mr. Clay's State

papers.

He declared, in conclusion, that the South would assent to the Missouri Compromise, as a recognition of the equal rights of the South, but they would demand that south of the line slavery should be protected.

Mr. Foote explained his position, and the reason when be about yote for the Missouri Com-

son why he should vote for the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Butler explained the views of Mr. Cal-

Mr. Butler explained the views of Mr. Calhoun in regard to the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Jefferson Davis spoke against the bill, and announced his ultimatum, which he said was sustained and adopted by the Nashville Convention.

Mr. D. alleged that, from the beginning of the session, the country had been filled with missives abusive of Senators and of all who sustained the right of the South; newspapers were employed, and the more base instruments of letter-writers, to brand every Southern man as a disunionist, who opposed the compromise. One letter-writer, he said, the basest Hessian of them all, was now receiving pay, to traduce him and other Southern men, as disunionists. If any respectable person would say that he was a disunionist, he would answer him in monosyllables. He had a supersitious reverence for the Union.

Mr. Foote replied.

Miller, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walkar, Webster, Whitoomb—36.

Mr. John Davis of Massachusetts addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. D., without concluding, yielded to a motion to adjourn.

to adjourn.

Mr. Clay expressed a hope that the Senate would agree upon a day to take the question on the engrossment of the bill. He suggested Wed esday next. Mr. Bell objected. He wished to give his views. He and others would not be able to ad-

dress the Senate, if so early a day was fixed.

Mr. Yulee laid on the table an amendment After an Executive session, the Senate ad

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850. The resolution offered by Mr. Cass, for an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting by law any military officer of the United States from exercising any civil functions, was taken up, and discussed by Mesers. Cass, Pratt, and Seward. The Omnibus bill was taken up, and Mr. Davis of Massachusetts concluded his speech.

[Mr. D. spoke with great plainness, and urged any strong reasons against the passage of the Omnibus bill. His speech will meet with a

Mr. Cooper replied to Mr. Davis, but before MONDAY, JULY 1, 1850. The Senate this morning held a short Executive session; after which, a bill granting bounty lands to seamen and marines who served in the Gulf or the Pacific during the Mexican war, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Yulee submitted a joint resolution for the

earty welcome by the masses of his own State.]

termination of the present session of Congress on the 12th of August.

In answer to the Senate resolution of the 27th, message was received from the President, sta ting that all the orders and correspondence rela-tive to New Mexico and Texas have heretofore

Mr. Upham of Vermont next obtained the floor nd spoke against the bill, and, without conclu ding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850. The resolution offered by Mr. Yulee, to adjourn

the present Congress on the 1st of August, was discussed, and its further consideration postponed The Omnibus bill was taken up, and Mr. Upham concluded his speech.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850.

The Bounty Land bill, which provides for the oldiers of the war with Great Britain and the ndian wars, was taken up, and passed by yeas

[For the officers in the Mexican war, it pro vides 160 acres; to the soldiers of the wars above named, 40 acres for three months' service, 80 acres for six months, and 160 for twelve months' serrice, and upwards.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1850.

After some preliminary business, the Chair stated that this was the day to consider the report of the Committee on Elections in regard to the contested seat of the member from Iowa, (Mr. Thompson)
The report of Mr. Strong, of the majority of

the Committee, shows that the official majority of the Committee, shows that the official majority for Mr. Thompson, the Whig member, was 386.

The report also shows that should the contestant's claims be conceded, as to the illegality of certain votes, the majority of William Thompson will be 15. The Committee come to the conclusion that in any sevent of the case William clusion, that, in any aspect of the case, William Thompson received a majority of the legal votes, and was duly elected a representative from said Mr. Van Dyke, of the minority of the committee, claims some 16 legal votes for the contestant, and resolves accordingly.

Mr. Miller, the contestant, was invited to take

Mr. Miller, the contestant, was invited to take a seat upon the floor, during the discussion, and to enter into it, should he think proper.

The reports were discussed until 3½ o'clock, when the House adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1850. The House resumed the consideration of the lowa contested election case. Speeches were made by Messrs. McGaughey, Thompson of lowa, Har-ris of Tennessee, Leffler, Evans of Maryland, and Ashe.

The Speaker laid before the House the invitation of the Managers of the Washington Monu-ment Society, to the House of Representatives,

to attend the celebration on the 4th of July next.
Mr. Stanton of Tennessee moved that the invitation be accepted. It was so entered on the Jour-nal, and the House, at 31/2 o'clock, adjourned. FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1850. The House had under consideration the Iowa

contested election case. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Disney, Thompson of Pennsylvania, Toombs, Van Dyke, McDonald, and

sylvania, Toombs, Van Dyke, McDonald, and Strong.

The debate being closed, the Chair stated that the question would first be on the resolution of Mr. Van Dyke, to give the seat to the contestant, moved as a substitute for the resolution of the majority of the Committee of Elections, to give it to the Whig member, Mr. Thompson.

The question was put, and decided in yeas 95, nays 94. The Chair voted in the negative. So the amendment was not agreed to SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.

The consideration of the Iowa contested election The consideration of the lowa contested election being first in order, was taken up, and a motion pending, to lay the whole subject on the table, was decided—yeas 93, nays 103.

The question recurred on the resolution declaring the right of Mr. Thompson to the seat. This question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 102.

Mr. McGaughey introduced a resolution declaring that there was a yearney in this Hopes in

claring that there was a vacancy in this House in the representation from the first Congressional district of Iowa, and that the Speaker be directed to inform the Governor of Iowa of the fact. The question was then taken on the resolution of Mr. McGaughey, and it was adopted—yeas 109,

nays 84.
Mr. P. King moved to postpone the Galphin case, which was the special order for to-day, till Tuesday two weeks.
Pending the motion, the House adjourned till Monday. MONDAY, JULY 1, 1850.

Monday, July 1, 1850.

The Galphin case being first in order, on the pending motion of Mr. P. King to postpone the subject until Tuesday two weeks, Mr. Bayly moved to amend by inserting "to-morrow." The House refused to postpone.

Mr. Doty moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost—yeas 28, nays 167.

The question was then on the adoption of the following resolutions, reported by a majority of

following resolutions, reported by a majority of the select committee: 1. Resolved, That the claim of the represent tives of George Galphin was not a just against the United States. 2. Resolved, That the act of Congress made it

2. Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore paid "in conformity with law" and "precedent."

3. Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not "in conformity with law" or "precedent."

A debate then ensued, in which Messrs. Burt, Toombs, Conger, Brooks, and Breck, took part. Before the latter concluded his remarks, the House, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850. TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850.

The Galphin claim was under consideration, and discussed at length by Messrs. Stephens, Featherston, and Disney.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1850. The flour market is firm at \$5.17\(\) a \$5.31\(\) 4 for common and State brands, \$6.13\(\) a \$6.19 for Genesee, and \$5.50 a \$5.75 for Southern.

Wheat has declined since the receipt of the Pacific's news. Genesee, \$1.48. The market is heavy, owing to large receipts.

The corn market is active, with sales at 59 a 60 cents for white and mixed, and 61 a 62 cents for relieve. yellow. Pork—\$10.69 a \$10.75 for mess, and \$8.62½

BALTIMORE, July 1, 1850. Howard Street flour, \$5; City Mills, \$5.18. Red wheat, \$1 16 a \$1.18; white, \$1.20 a \$1.30, according to quality.

White corn, 59 a 61 cents; yellow, 62 a 63 cents. Receipts light.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1850. Flour little in demand at \$5.121/2 for commo nd standard brands. Wheat is steady, at \$1.20 a \$1.22 for red, and \$1.30 for white.

Corn firmer; 64 cents for yellow. Oats—prices unchanged.

The provision market is steady, and prices are

The Boston merchants are famous for their enter prise and shrewdness, but among them all we know no one who is more enterprising than George W. Simmons, the originator and proprietor of the famous OAK HALL, who from a small beginning has built up the largest Clothing

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 The Game of Proverbs.—From the French.
 Lettice Arnold, Chaps. 9-10 — Ladies' Companion.
 Street Showmen and Performers.—Morning Chronicle
 Maurice Tiernay, Chaps. 1—3. — Dublin University Magazine. azine.
Festival of the Cradle.-Ladies' Companion. 7. Cuvier and the Swallows.—Chamber's Journal. 8 A German Co'ony in Brazil.—New Monthly Mag. 9. War of Hungarian Independence.—Examiner. 10. The Mass of Pope Marcellus.—Genie des Arts.

With Poetry. A new volume has just commenced.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. J. Q. ADAMS.

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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WE have not unfrequently called attention to this article
in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with
the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the
patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness
its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the
high encomiums passed upon it by our brethren of the
press, not in paid puff, but in honest, candid statements,
from having derived a benefit themselves, makes us desivous
of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it.
We have too much confidence in Mir. Fowle, the general
agent, to believe he would thrust this, or any other medicine, upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which, the proprietor offers a mass
of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would we be understood as saying that this will always
cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom faits
to relieve the worst cases; but at this season of the year almost everybody is liable to a cold, which, if neglected, will
lead to fatal results. By taking this medicine, we doubt not
many lives may be saved.—New England Washingtonian,
Boston.

From the Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Time: This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who ar afflicted with coughs, colds, or consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.

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The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila., blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. Wis TAR, M. D. Price one dollar per bottle; six bottles for five dollars.
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THIS Institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part
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Washington to Winchester.
The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth
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The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
Geography, History, Grammar, Composition, Book-keeping,
Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetoric, the French Language, Drawing, Fainting,
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Lectures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments.
A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline
is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in

ratus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of excellence as the proper atimulants to exertion.

The terms, for tuition, board, and washing, are \$100 per annum, or \$50 per term of 23 weeks. The only extracharges amunity of some states of the same for drawing and pencils; \$3 per quarter for French lessons; and the same for drawing and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices, when required.

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Dec. 6. SAMUEL M. JANANAM. SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal.

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THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries, and will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and acquaintance with the details connected with the usiness of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their specifications, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact all business intrussed to them. Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a patent, by writing to the subscribers, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

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THE NATIONAL ERA comes from Washington to this Agency by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.70 a year, free of postage; single copies 6 1-4 cents Price, by mail, \$2. THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Baller, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

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NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON.

JAMES F. FOSTER continues to manufacture all the
various approved TRUSSES at his new stand, No. 487
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and his residence and business being both in the same
building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time,
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it in this city or any other.
Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsus
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formerly sold by Dr. Leach; trusses of galvanised metal,
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Sherman's patent French do.; Bateman's do., double and
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DREN of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's truss, Marshe's truss,
Dr. Hull's truss, Thompson's crotchet truss, and the Shaker's rooking trusses, may be bad at this establishment.
Also, Wilspering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will
enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of
hearing.

All ladies in want of abdominal supporters or trusses will
be waited upon by his wife, Mrs. Caroline D. Foster, who
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Boston, 1850. June 6—3m

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With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchless Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute
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June 6-3m

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ats, &c. Information always furnished free. Address April 18—3mi ARNOLD BUFFUM. NEWSPAPER AGENCIES. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is agent to for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets. mar a yette streets.

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Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era.

G. W. SEATON. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.

Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O. May 9-1y

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

LARD FOR OIL. LARP WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lar 1. Apply to Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, G Jan. 20.

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South Bend, Indiana. Collections in northern Indiana
and southwestern Michigan will receive prompt attention.

April 18—6m

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Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, purctually attended to.

Jan. 28 MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XI.—June, 1850.

EDITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Free Discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting six dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the third volume, (now in progress,) until the edition is exhausted.

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Published by COOLIDGE & WILEY, No. 30 Devonshire sreet, Boston, and sold at the Bookstores.

June 6—lmi SPEECH OF HON, W. H. SEWARD.

California Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850."
This admirable Speech, in pamphlet form, 48 pages, neatly povered, (price §6 per 100, 12 ceats single,) is for sale by—BUELL & BLANCHARD, Frinters, Washington.
WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John street, New York.
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MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being mannfactured without acids, oan always he purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies nd Canadas. Apply to
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Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIG INSTITUTE.

A Ts meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
Hydropathic Institute, held Firth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician. in the place of Dr. Darter, resignation of
Having made various improvements, this Institute is now
br. pared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this coustry, and particularly in the city of Philudelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician. ian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a

The domestic uspace will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logar General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the en trance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the laddes for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

well as into the main obliating, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard surrouffied by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche beth, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same. There are many other appliances, which can be better un-lerstood by a personal examination. May 30.

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE.

THIS Establishment; having been completely refitted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters. It is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by raifrond, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Binghamton and Glen Haven stage. Persons wishing to bring horses and carriages can have them kept in our tables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Cure will receive every attention.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO.

Glen Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1850.

April 25—3m

BRATTLEBOROUGH WATER CURE ESTAB THIS Establishment, having been put in complete order, is now commencing its sixth season. It has abundance of the purest water, and smple accommodations for 140 patients. It is accessible all the way by railroad from Albany, New York, and Boston. A detailed report of upwards of 300 cases treated there, during the year 1648, will be sent by mail, on application to William Rodde, 322 Broadway, New York. For further information, apply to the subscriber.

R. WESSELHOKET, M. D. Brattleborough, Vt., March, 1850. March 21—3m

CLINTON WATER CURE INSTITUTION. To be opened June 12, 1850.

THIS Institution is delightfully situated in the village of Clinton, famed for its pleasantness, healthfulness, and varied attractions. Only eight miles from Utica, it is of easy access by plank roads, and numerous daily stages and omnibuses. mnibuses.

The public may confidently rely upon enjoying every privilege and experiencing every attention which the best stablishments of the kind in our country afford.

Patients will furnish the usual extra articles of linen and bedding.

Terms—For board and treatment, from five to seven dollars per week, navable weekly. rrs par week, payable weekly.

N. STEBBINS. M. D., Physician.
H. H. KELLOGG, Proprietor.

Clinton Oneida Co., N. Y. May 30-3t

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB-LISHMENT, Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz, Under the care of Dr. C. Baclz,

CONTINUES to be open for the reception of invalids.

Many improvements have been added, for the comfort and accommodation of patients. This, together with the success during six years of experience, enables Dr. Bacls to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still continue to merit the patronage of those who may place themselves under his care.

The location is retired and pleasant, a mile and a half cast of Brownsville. The daily intercourse between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, with boats, affords easy access from the South and West.

Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts, and linen for bandages, are necessary to undergo the treatment.

Torms, six dollars per week, payable weekly.

Feb. 21—4m

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]
gress and reform? There is, however, Mr.
Chairman, one exception in this respect among
their "leaders." The distinguished Senator from
Massachusetts [Mr. Webster] has undertaken to Massachusetts [Mr. Webster] has undertaken to show that both the measures and conduct of a certain class, (meaning, I suppose, the Anti-Slavery and Free-Soil men,) are highly prejudicial to the interests of the slave and the cause of liberty throughout the Union. One of the principal charges which he prefers against us is, that we make too broad a distinction between right and wrong. Another is, that we are impatient men—
too impatient, always, to give heed to the admonition of St. Paul, "that we are not to do evil
that good may come"—too impatient to wait for
the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of mankind. In his bill of indictment he has one other complaint: It is said we deal with morals as with mathematics, and that we think what is right may be distinguished from what is wrong with the precision of an algebraic equa-tion. Well, Mr. Chairman, we do think the ques-tions of morals, when applied to freedom and slavery, are more clear than any question in algebra The former requires the slow process of reason, the latter are self-evident—springing instantaneously from our moral consciousness. Wonderful ously from our moral consciousness. Wonderful charge! The Free Soil men may feel proud of such allegations, coming from their most distin-guished political opponents in this great contro-versy. But the time has been when the cause of civil liberty was better understood, even by the complainant himself. Let me read an extract from his eloquent speech, delivered in Fancuil Hall, August 2, 1826, in commemoration of the lives and services of John Adams and Thomas

fate of their wives, their children, and their country, hang on the decision of the hour. Then words have lost their power, rhetoric is vain, and elaborate oratory contemptible. Even genius itself then feels rebuked and subdued as in the presence of higher qualities. Then patriotism is eloquent then self-devotion is eloquent—the clear conception outrusning the deductions of logic—the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature, and urging the whole man onward, right onward, to his object. This is eloquence; or, rather, it is something greater and higher than all eloquence—it is sent the carbon and the carb -noble, sublime, godlike action.

These, Mr. Chairman, were the Free Soil principles of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and their compatriots of 1776; they are the Free Soil principles of 1850; they are not merely a theory with-out action; they unite both with fraternal affection—the highest principle of our nature; they propose means to ends—the deliverance of our country and our countrymen from oppression; they practically acknowledge the great truth, that God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth. But, alas! with in 1826, the cause of liberty was clearer than reason. Now, it is "fanaticism" to believe it deducible from reason. No wonder we have heard

Sir, I have said this much in our own defence against the charges of the Massachusetts Senator. I will now dismiss the subject by asking him a question, if he will condescend to answer it. After we have paid two hundred millions of dollars to expatriate the free blacks of our country, abandoned the Wilmot Proviso, and created four new slave States from Texas, and expended all our energies in catching runaway slaves, how much moral force will be left to remove the evils of slavery and other public orimes that afflict our country? try? This, I presume, can be solved with mathecannot, viz: the right a man has to himself. this is satisfactorily answered, we shall have more confidence in the distinguished Senator as an expounder of the Scriptures, not to say an expounder of the Constitution, and a political guide in the

Mr. Chairman, there are some other political creeds and rules brought forward here, concerning which I would like to say a word. I allude to ing which I would like to say a word. I allude to the doctrines promulgated by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Duer,] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Ross] The gentleman from New York lays down a principle, in a speech that he recently delivered in this hall, that completely annihilates individuality by consigning the conscience to the control of a mejority in all questions. ace to the control of a majority in all ou of right and wrong connected with the political affairs of our country. Speaking of our duties under the extradition clause of our Constitution,

he says:

"I do not doubt, sir, that there are good men strongly opposed to slavery, and as strongly attached to the Union, and who desire to discharge their obligations to God and to man, who are disturbed with scruples as to their duties under the provisions of the Constitution. There is something strongly repuguant to their feelings in the arrest and surrender of a fagitive, not from justice, but from servitude. I respect such scruples. I think, however, that they have their origin partly in an error as to the character of the constitutional requisition, and partly in a shallow philosophy, that confuse the boundaries that separate the acts of which private conscience is the guide, from those which fall within the province of government to direct. If government be legitimate, they have their functions; and to laws passed in the exercise of such functions, obedience is due. This is a duty enjoined upon us equally by reason and Christianity. It is not a harder thing to surrender a fugitive slave, than to hang an innocent man; yet, where the question of guilt or innocence has been determined in accordance with the prescribed forms, it is the duty of the sheriff to execute the sentence of the law. Equally is it the duty of a soldier to fight in battle, without subjecting to a preliminary review the judgment of his Government in declaring war. Otherwise, if every individual were to sit in judgment on the acts of his Government, and to obey or disobey, according to his notions of what the law ought to be, we should be exposed to anarchy at home, and be undefended against aggression from abroad."

Sir, I look upon this kind of sophistry as more pernicious than the open advocacy of absolute despotism. It amounts to this: You may commit any crime, even murder itself, if you only have the mojority's sanction to protect you in it, under the forms of lan! Sir, I wish to enter my most solemn protest against this idea of committing our consciences to the care of others. It is at variance with religion and common sense. Christianity inculcates our submission to wrongs inflicted, but inculcates our submission to wrongs inflicted, but invariably forbids our inflicting wrongs upon others, even should the civil law require it. The gentleman's philosophy reminds may of a paragraph of the Gospel of Christ, or of any of his Apostles." Now, in reply to this, it is sufficient to say, that this argument proves too much. It would justify highway robbery, arson, and a great many other crimes not specifically forbidden by Christ. He taught by inculcating great cardinal principles, as such—Do unto others as you would have them do unto you; be no respector of periors, even should the civil law require it. The gentleman's philosophy reminds may of a paragrachy in the whole duty of man is expressed in gentleman's philosophy reminds may of a paragrachy. lespotism. It amounts to this: You may commit entleman's philosphy reminds me of an annecdote at was told of a slave who was seen walking in that was told of a slave who was seen walking in the rain with his hat under his arm. Being ac-costed by some one who inquired why he did not wear his hat on his head, he replied that his hat was his own, but that his head was his master's. So it is with this class of political philosophers. Their consciences—their very souls—belong to their party, if their party be in power; otherwise to the party of their political convensity who has to the party of their political opponents who hap-pen to be in the ascendency! Under this rule, our own Washingtons, and Jacksons, and Jeffer-sons; the Mitchells and O'Briens of down-trodden Ireland; the Kossuths and Ujhazys of Hungary; would be stamped as counterfeits—for they only submitted to that which was right, scouting the standard thus sought to be furnished for their consciences! Sir, these are not the enlightened sentiments of Christianity. They belong to the religion of the Brahmins. Let me here read a short extract from their creed: "Whoever desires to be happy, must constantly endeavor." desires to be happy, must constantly endeavor to conquer himself and become like the original

other.

Let me now, Mr. Chairman, advert to the Democratic creed of 1844, advocated a few days since by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Ross] It is briefly expressed in the sentiment that Congress has no right to do indirectly what it has not the power to do directly. Monstrous dootrine! It reaches back into the dark ages. It is a regular pro-slavery creed of the worst kind—just such a sentiment as is necessary to nepresents slave instipro-slavery creed of the worst kind—just such a sentiment as is necessary to perpetuate slave insti-tutions. It operates like this: While South Car-olina haugs for stealing, and Louisiana for a mere blow, as in the case of the slave Pauline, Congress must not reported.

would be doing what we have a right to do, "di- into slavery for life-and this for mere pecuniary rectly under the war power, delegated to the General Government in the Constitution of the United States." But does its directness make it right?

Sir, looking at these flimsy arguments, and the very singular attitude of the old political parties, who can wonder at this frank admission of the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Ewing.] a few days since, in a speech delivered on this floor?

He said:

"It is a matter of astonishment to me that the Whigs and Democrats, the members of the true national parties, do not perceive the danger of leaving these Territorial questions open for another canvass before the people. It is as clear as the noonday sun, that unless this spitation shall be quieted in some reasonable time, they will both be ingulied in the abyse of abolitionism. That party is aggressive in its character, new in its organization, and reating its basis apparently, on religion and morality. The party questions which formerly separated the two national parties have nearly spent their torce, and, while in this demoralized condition, the new army of Free-Soilism is thundering on the flank of either division! The deatiny of the old parties is certain, unless they overturn the base of abolitionism by an extinction of the material from which it is formed."

Sir I think the continuous years frank and

Sir, I think the gentleman very frank and truthful in this admission that they have exhausted their old issues, and are now "demoralized." The only real party issue that I have noticed during the whole session, has been the appointment of committees to look after each other's past profiigacy and extravagance, although they seem to keep up a farcical line of division in name merely. t is evident to every observant mind, that in our political affairs we are now in a state of transition. political affairs we are now in a state of transition.
The pressure of the age is forcing us into new positions. We are obliged to take sides on the great question of questions—THE RIGHTS OF MAN. No compromise measure, even should one pass, can possibly prevent it!

But, Mr. Chairman, I have said there were two

classes of our political opponents in this contro-versy. Having noticed briefly the views of one versy. Having noticed briefly the views of one class, I will now say a few words of the other. These gentleman seem to be honest and bold, and believe that slavery is a proper institution, not incompatible with Christianity. This sentiment, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, is a great error. But, while I say this, I must confess that they occupy much more consistent ground than other gentlemen, who have seats on this floor, who admit slavery to be wrong, and charge the sin upon our Southern brethren, while they, at the same time, offer to go into partnership with them under a contract of compromise! Let me ask such gen-tlemen how they expect to convince their opponents that they are wrong, when their own practice denies their sincerity? Many Southern gen-

tice denies their sincerity? Many Southern gentlemen believe the principles they contend for are
right. Hence they refuse to compromise. Sir, I
admire their firmness. It is to the boldness of
this class, and to the firmness of the Free-Soilers,
the country is to look for deliverance. They possess individuality and firmness—essential attributes for the promotion of knowledge and civilization. This class of Southerners are fair and
honorable in discussing the matter in dispute.
They meet us fairly, in open debate, and say, if
slavery cannot bear the test of reason and argument, let it fail. ment, let it fall.

Here let me say, that I was highly pleased the other day, in the Senate, while listening to one of the Senators from Louisiana, [Mr. Soule,] who remarked that he did not say it would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union, if the Wilmot Proviso should be adopted; but, while he believed it wrong, he thought it more honora-ble to meet the question boldly, rather than to shrink from the contest by entering into a com-promise of principle—a compromise full of ambigu-ity and difficulty itself; and, even should he fall in the struggle, he would fall contending for his rights and the honor of his State — that there would be a moral grandeur in the resignation to such a fate, far higher than a coöperation with the measure then before the Senate.

Here, sir, are brought to view some of the highest attributes of the human mind, individuality of

est attributes of the human mind, individuality of character and integrity of purpose. The absence of only one other cardinal principle, in my opinion, mars the symmetry and perfection of character displayed in the position occupied by that distinguished Senator. I look upon him, and many other Southern members of Congress, as I do on Saul of Tarsus, while he was being educated at the feet of Gamaliel. I hope to see them standing hereafter, as Paul, the great Apostle of the Gentiles, after he finished his collegiate studies in the third heavens. Their generous impulses and frankness of character admirably qualify them to become pioneers in the cause of civil liberty throughout the world. This will be, after they shall have made the discovery that God is no shall have made the discovery that God is no respecter of persons, and that our highest enjoyment is found in seeking the elevation of the en

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Brown] thinks slavery a social and religious blessing. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Alston] quotes Scripture, under the old and new dispensations, to prove it. All I have to say in reply to his arguments is this: that even if the Jews did maintain slavery, you might now with as much propriety revive the law that required a person to be stoned to death for picking up sticks on the Sabbath day. As regards his quotation from the New Testament, where Christ enjoined servants to be obedient to their masters, (taking it for granted, for argument's sake, that these servants were slaves,) it does not justify slavery any more than the injunction, "if you are struck on one cheek, turn the other also," justifies the of-

fender who strikes you.

The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Webster] has also volunteered with his correspondent, the late Commodore Stockton, to submit scriptural arguments for the justification of slavery. He has given us what I consider a technical argument, to show that the Christian religion favors the continuance of slavery. He tells us that, "at the introduction of Christianity the Roman world was full of slaves; and I sup-pose there is to be found no injunction against that relation between man and man in the teach-ings of the Gospel of Christ, or of any of his one word, viz: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." On this great principle of benevolence, we are assured,

this great principle of benevolence, we are assured, hang the law and the prophets.

Commodore Stockton's argument, Mr. Chairman, you have doubtless read, as it has been published and furnished in pamphlet form to the members of this House. The substance of it is this: That God has abandoned Africa; and the slave-trader, being more merciful, has stepped in to give relief; since, on the whole, as he says, the slave is better off here, safer, and happier, than he would have been in his own country! Again he says: We must not do evil that good may come; while, in the same treatise, he quotes the conduct of Joseph's brethren, in selling him into Egypt, to justify slavery! All I have to say in relation to this Commodorean sentiment is, that I think it very bad theology. It may not be improper for me, here, to remind the friends of this "peculiar institution," by calling it a "religious institution." institution," by calling it a "religious institution," you will be likely to defeat the passage of the bill, now reported in the Senate, "providing for the arrest and rendition of fugitive slaves;" as Con-

to conquer himself and become like the original essence. To accomplish this, he must accustom himself not to act, think, feel, or desire." Their directions on this head were summed up in this precept: "Endeavor to annihilate thyself; for as soon as thou ceasest to be thyself, thou becomest one with God, and returnest into his being." With politicians, whose allegiance is stronger to part than to correct principle, it should read thus: "Thou becomest one with thy party, and returnest into its being!" Sir, shall we become mere automatons, or shall we continue men?

I have dwelt longer than I intended upon this sentiment of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Durg.] because, in this age of degeneracy, it is a prevailing error that we have a licence to violate the laws of God, in public life, which we have not in private—as if our political life could be separated from our private, and the one be set above the other.

I discussing the subject of slavery, I have dively the content of the could be separated from our private, and the one be set above the other.

thought we do not keep sufficiently in view the great object of human existence. The remarks of my honorable friend from South Carolina, of my honorable friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Ozr.] and the remarks made, in the early part of the session, by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. JOHNSON.] warrant this conclusion. They have both dwelt, with great emphasis, on the pecuniary advantages of this institution, both to the North and South, in the increased predictions of labor and the mytter. presches back into the dark ages. It is a regular pro-slavery creed of the worst kind—just such a sentiment as is necessary to perpetuate slave institutions. It operates like this: While South Carolina hangs for stealing, and Louisians for a mere blow, as in the case of the slave Pauline, Congress must not repudiate nor disparage any such punishment in the District of Columbia, according to the gentleman's logic, because it will have a tendency to reform the criminal jurisprudence of these two States, and thus do indirectly what it has not the power to do directly. In other words, we have no right to teach by example! So of the slave trade, gambling, or any other vice that may be pressed here, because it will have a tendency, indirectly, to abolish the same vice in the States! This creed presupposes that we have no political rights except what have been conferred by the Constitution; whereas the Constitution was formed to protects all the rights given us by Ged. Seeing, then, that the General Government, under this creed, cannot teach by example, and yet, as we are told, has a great mission abroad! I suppose it can proceed in no other way, except under the wars to mission a assigned to us in the regeneration of the world, is to be fulfilled by practicing injurity at home and aggression abroad! This certainly of the crime of the gentleman and the process of the sublime heights of progress of th

into slavery for life—and this for mere pecuniary gain? Sir, you may take from him his wife, his children, and friends, and put handcuffs on his wrists and fetters on his feet, and brand him as your property, after having so classed him in your statute books, in violation of the Constitution; yet he is still a man—he is still our brother.

Mr. Chairman, can it be possible that the Congress of this great Republic is prepared to pervert its powers by forging chains for millions yet unborn, by opening new fields and markets for slavery? God forbid that it should be so! But if it is so to be, let me say to you all, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of this American Congress, be not deceived. God is not to be mocked. If we sow to the storm of cruelty and oppression, we must reap the whirlwind of

and oppression, we must reap the whirlwind of woe and tribulation. But, sir, I am dwelling too woe and tribulation. But, sir, I am dwelling too long on these interesting topics. I must pass on. It has been stated on this floor, by an honorable gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Green,] that our Government was founded in slavery. He says, "my purpose is not to add fuel to the flames that already threaten to envelop us in one general conflagration." I wish to say, sir, for the relief of this gentleman's fears, who thinks the Republic is about to be reduced to ashes, that he must have made a mistake in his reading—that he has taken the history of the Barbary States. he has taken the history of the Barbary States for that of the United States. The former, I believe, were founded in slavery; and, in the progress of their piratical warfare, they captured American seamen in the Mediterranean, and sold them as slaves. But there is one fact which he ought to remember, and that is, that slavery was not then considered a religious institution. If it had been, we should have thought the engagement in the Mediterranean between the fleets of Decatur and Hammadi, which settled this matter, a strange sort of "communion. One other incident it would be well for us to re

member. In the adjustment of that difficulty, full liberty was restored to the slaves, and, instead of slaveholders being rewarded for their crimes, they were compelled to make compensation for past injuries, and to give a bond for their good behaviour in the future. good behaviour in the future.

I will now, Mr. Chairman, pass to a consideration of the Constitution as relating to this subject. It was well said, the other day, by the great champion of the Constitution in the other end of the Capitol, that this instrument made no provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the extradition clause provides only for appren-tices and minors bound to service or labor. We are, therefore, obliged to go out of the literal construction of the Constitution into an equity view in order to reach the slave. What, then equity in relation to all the parties concerned In order to answer this question, we must look at the circumstances that surrounded this whole controversy at the time the Convention was acting on this subject. In doing so, we find, as the Senator referred to [Mr. Webster] further stated, that the Southern States were anti-slavery in tendency, and encouraging emancipation as fast as it was deemed practicable. The relation, therefore, between the slave States and the slaves, was considered in the light of guardian and minor, and the slaves were encouraged to and minor, and the siaves were encouraged to hope that they would be permitted to enter a con-dition of freedom as soon as they could be fitted to enjoy it. It was thought proper that slaves, under such circumstances, should be returned to their legitimate guardians or masters. To suppose any other constitutional view of the relation of servant and master, at that day, would be to convict James Madison, and the other illustrious Free-Soilers of '76, of hypocrisy in refusing to

But how stands the case now? Most of the slave States have changed their character and purpose on this subject. Instead of seeking to ameliorate the condition of this unfortunate race, they have passed laws that doom them to perpetual ignorance as well as bondage, as the follow-ing-extract will show:

et any word implying property in man go into

"Any free persons who shall hereafter teach, or attempt to teach, any slave within this State to read or write, (the u-e of figures excepted,) or shall give or sell to such slave, or slaves, any books or pamphlets, shall be liable to indictment in any court of record in this State having juriediction thereof, and shall be fined, imprisoned, or whipped, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding thirty nine lashes."—Vide Revised Statutes of North Carolina, 1830. Similar laws will be found in most of the slave

It is a curious fact, worthy of remark in this Christian age, that St. Paul received precisely the same penalty in his day for the very same crime—that is, for assisting to develop that intellect which God had given his children. The relation this Government bears to this

may be still further illustrated fugitive clause in the Constitution providing for the delivery of criminals fleeing from justice. This clause, sir, you are aware, is similar to the one of which I have been speaking. It imposes the same obligation on the Federal Government cise of this power. Suppose some one of the States should establish by law a certain kind of religion, (as the Constitution only restrains the General Government on this subject,) and make its viola-tion a State's prison offence, would Congress be bound to aid in returning a fugitive from such a law? Certainly not, although all such proceed-ings might not in the least conflict with the strict

letter of the Constitution.

The true construction of law is to be found in this maxim: "The reasonableness of the law is the soul of the law." This is equally as good a rule for our guide in legislation as in jurispru-dence. If, then, some of the States have perverted their prerogatives of government, it is no reason why the Federal Government should assist the States in the exercise of so gross a perversion of power, as that which thus seeks to blot out the intellect of a whole race, to the turning of men into brutes, and thereby robbing itself of its chief element of power—the intelligence of

We should always bear in mind that the object of all good government is to protect the weak against the invasion of the strong. It was so inderstood by the Convention. Hence the pre amble: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish jus-tice, provide for the common defence, promote the But a constitutional argument is sometime claimed in support of slavery, from the clause fixing the basis of representation in Congress, as

well as from the clause authorizing Congress suppress insurrections.

The clause that cuts off two fifths of the popu-

The clause that cuts on two inthis of the population in every State, so far as its people are kept in ignorance and slavery, is an argument itself against slavery. The other clause touching insurrections is equally applicable to free as well as slave States. The Constitution, in order to be pro-slavery, should hold the Federal Government responsible to do some set in support of slavery. responsible to do some act in support of slavery. It is not sufficient that it occupy a negative position. But, sir, let us pass to a rapid view of the one only remaining clause claimed as supporting slavery. I refer to the one withholding jurisdiction from the Federal Government over the for-eign slave trade for the term of twenty years.

The compromises of that instrument have been greatly misunderstood. It was a compromise as to jurisdiction rather than of principle. We have

to jurisdiction rather than of principle. We have been laboring under the mistakes of a false education on this subject. The argument attempted by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toomes,] as also by the gentleman from Kentuckey, [Mr. Morensen,] like the quotation from Scripture by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Werster,] to which I have already allueded, proves too much, as the lawyers sometimes [Mr. Weester,] to which I have already ded, proves too much, as the lawyers sometimes say of witnesses. The argument that would hold say of witnesses. say of witnesses. The argument that would note the General Government responsible for the continuance of the foreign slave trade, at a time when the power to control it had not yet been surrendered to it by the States, would hold the Governdered to it by the States, which was a state of the States and the States and the States are the states and the States and the States and the States are the states and the States are the states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the dered to it by the States, would hold the Government equally responsible for the existence of highway robbery, or any other crime which any State might see fit to tolerate while claiming jurisdiction. Just as rightfully could the United States and England be severally held responsible for peculiar internal regulations of each other, which had not been made subjects of conventional agreement. Now, had the several original States, parties to the constitutional compact, given up to the Confederaconstitutional compact, given up to the Confedera-tion the control of the foreign slave trade, and then had the Confederation deliberately assented then had the Confederation delicerately assented to the continuance of the slave trade for twenty years, the case would have been vastly altered, and then the responsibility would have been clearly upon the General Government. So it would have been responsible, had the traffic been tolerated after the termination of the twenty years over which jurisdiction had been retained by the States, but we see that the property the Federal

which marks an era in the history of this continent, it would pass the bill of admission at once, and take a recess that we might have a day of jubilee over the literal fulfilment of the prophecy that a nation should be born in a day, and that, on the shores of the great Pacific, where darkness has had universal sway for centuries past, and where the vast wilderness which connects her with us is beginning to bud and blossom at the rapid spread of political knowledge. This is a tremendous leap of that civilization which will soon reach the islands of the sea, and the vast expanse of political knowledge. This is a tremendous leap of that civilization which will soon reach the islands of the sea, and the vast expanse of reform. It will hardly do for us to hesitate siments about admitting a demogratic State into our political communion, because she has a remblican constitution more intelligent and humane than our own miseral probability of the special season from St. Paul, who said, "when a profitable lesson from St. Paul, who said, "when a profitable lesson from St. Paul, who said, "when a profitable lesson from St. Paul, who said, "when a profitable lesson from St. Paul, who said, "when he soon reach the islands of the sea, and the vast expanse of reform. It will hardly do for us to hesitate situ our political communion, because she has a remblican constitution—a constitution more intelligent and humane than our own miseral profits of expoke as a child, he spoke as a child, he spoke as a child, the thought as a child. But when he became a man, he put away childish things." Would it not be well for us to imitate his glorious example, by putting away our childish things, asserting our manhood, and entering upon the discharge of all the high trusts assigned us!

But, ir, after all the absurdities of which I have been speaking are exploded, the great Father of steamers running on the Pacific, connecting the commerce of Australia, Pekin, and Nankin, with that of our own rich valley of the Sacramento. We have already twelve or fifteen steamers run-ning between Panama and San Francisco. We should bear in mind, too, that the Pacific is admi-rably adapted to this kind of navigation. Sir, it seems to me that none of us can contemplate this sublime picture of enterprise rearing a great State west of the Rocky Mountains, without feelings of pride that its founders were Americans. Neither can we be unmindful of the highly important so cial, political, and commercial advantages growing out of this state of things, all tending to promote the best interests of mankind. Shall we, then, re-fuse to fraternize with this noble State, possessing. as she does, all the attributes of a great and glo

rious Republic?—a State that has sprung into being with a magic genius and beauty far surpassing Venus herself, as she sprung from the foam of the sea. Then let us welcome her to our halls of legislation! Let us welcome her to an equal participation in our commerce, and all the blessings of our Federal Union! Let us receive her as she is, that she may become one of the brightest gems in the casket of the Confederacy.

The time is not far distant, when there will be The time is not far distant, when there will be a long train of States extending from Missouri to California, uniting together, by a great railway, the Mississippi with the gold-filtering rivers that rollinto the Bay of San Francisco. Sir, in view of these grand results, it would seem that our particular and over the control of the seem that our particular and over the control of the seem that our particular and over the control of the seem that our particular and over the control of the seem that our particular and over the control of the seem that our particular and over the control of the seem that our particular and over the control of the seem that our particular and over the seem that our particular and the seement and the seem

rious Republic?—a State that has sprung into

of these grand results, it would seem that our patriotism and our national pride would stimulate us to receive to our embracethis generous and noble Stats. Let, then, the bill be forthwith and joyfully passed!

Mr. Chairman, the future destiny of New Mexico and Utah shall be alike glorious with California, if they share the parental care and kindness of this Gayarmant. The new may be reade in of this Government. The one may be made in-strumental in the redemption of our red brethren of the Northwest, while the other shall fix on Mexico, and all South America, the imprint of our institutions. What a grand scene to contem-This whole continent swarming with republics, united in one great Confederation of

We all know that New Mexico is now in perilious condition—that she is exposed to the ruthless hand of barbarism on one side, and an enemy that seeks to prostitute her, on the other by fastening upon her a cancerous ulcer that shall gnaw to her very vitals. Sir, we have only to advert to the history of the wrongs inflicted on New Mexico, to have our sympathy and most pro-found sense of justice deeply excited in her favor. What pledges did we make to her at the comnt of the Mexican war? We told her that our object was to secure to her, more fully, the blessings of liberty, and a higher civilization On her first application to the American Senate how shamefully was she repulsed? She had received our promises in good faith, and had petitioned, in the most respectful manner, for the organization of a Territorial Government, instead of the one we had wrested from her. In this petition she prayed that all her citizens might be protected against slavery. How was she received by some of our oldest Senators? Sir, she was re-pulsed and insulted with offensive language, and, to this hour, she has been unable even to secure a favorable hearing of the President. She comes, now, to the House of Representatives, (the popular branch of our National Legislature,) and demands that our pledges be redeemed. If we continue to rethat our pleages be redeemed. It we continue to re-fuse, under all these circumstances, to do justice to New Mexico and Utah, let us cease to call ourselves Republicans. Sir, the idea is mon-strous—that our faith to New Mexico and Utah shall be violated.

I know that some of our great statesmen say that the Wilmot Proviso, in connection with these territories, is an idle abstraction. I look upon the Proviso as neither more nor less than one of the cardinal principles of the Declaration of Independence; hence it is proper to be urged in the organzation of civil Government everywhere. The determined opposition to it is the best proof of its

necessity.

We are as much opposed to Mexican and
American slavery as to African slavery. Hence
we go for protection to all. As regards our sovcreignty over these territories, it seems to me that there can be no doubt. One of two things is certain: either Congress or the territories possess the sovereignty. If the latter, they have a right to keep off our jurisdiction altogether. They can join any other power, if they choose. I have never been able to see the force of the argument never been able to see the force of the argument that seeks to make a distinction between a property and a political right, where we purchased both from Mexico. We certainly could not maintain a property right in the absence of a political one. Neither can I see, as some have argued, that the idea of sovereignty over the territories existing in Congress conflicts with the theory of self-government. I consider the relation existing between the General Government and the territories the same as that of parent and and the territories, the same as that of parent and child. There is a proper time when the territory shall pass the line of minority, just as in the case of the child, and be entitled to self-government. If you carry the principles of self-government as far as some, a handful of people, unprincipled in character, might step in and carry on a piratical sovereignty incompatible with the true interests of the country. In every view of this subject, then, it seems to me that imperative duty requires it seems to me that imperative duty require that we should immediately organize such Govern ments in these territories as will protect all the citizens thereof. I mean in that term to include all, without regard to race or color. My sense of justice and of right allows none of those narrow distinctions contended for by so many around me.

I pass now, Mr. Chairman, to another kindred topic. I allude to the question of the abolition of slavery in this District. Shall this Congress shrink from its duty, because a lash is held over it? Has it no self-respect? Has it none of the attributes of a free and enlightened Government to reflect, by example, upon other nations? Sir, slavery should not be allowed to breathe here another hour. It should be a haliched at the service of th hour. It should be abolished, at whatever cost. Having once ridden the District of this stigms, we ought to educate all, protect the people with a homestead exemption law, enfranchise its citizens, establish a District Legislature, and give the people a Delegate in Congress, instead of having the legislative wants of the District remain "everybody's business," as at present. They would be discharged in a more intelligent and efficient man-ner by those who know their own wants. If good government should be maintained anywhere, it by all means, ought to be here. The government of this District should be a perfect model, and a fitting illustration of the very principle of selfgovernment. Here the diplomatic agents of for-eign Governments get their views of the practical workings of our republican institutions. "This would be well enough," says one, "but

have my fears that such a measure would be un-constitutional." Mr. Chairman, this word "un-onstitutional" has become about as much of a constitutional? has become about as much of a scarecrow as the words "fanaticism" and "dissolution." I was amused, the other day, with the debate on the Census bill. It was thought, by some gentlemen, to be "unconstitutional" for the marshal, in taking the census, to gather up information as to the business resources and the pecuniary interests of the country. Why, sir, the United States marshal in this District may be authorized to take a man's wife and children, and even the man himself, (if he cannot prove that some slaveholder has said he might go free,) and put them in prison, and sell them, for jail fees, into slavery for life! We have other laws sanctioned here by Congress, that operate in this wise. If you take a man's cloak without leave, you are imprisoned for theft; but if the cloak has a man in; and you take the man and the cloak both, it is not considered any crime! The kidnapping of the man sanctifies the taking of the

But, sir, after all the absurdities of which I have been speaking are exploded, the great Father of Compromises comes forward with his peculiar system of moral ethics. After admitting, in his New Orleans letter, that slavery is a piratical war against the rights of man, he has attempted to show that this Government should be prostituted for its continuance in the District of Columbia In the letter referred to, he said:

In the letter referred to, he said:

"An argument, in support of reducing the African race to slavery, is sometimes derived from their alleged intellectual inferiority to the white races; but, if this argument be founded in fact, (as it may be, but which I shall not now examine,) it would prove entirely too much. It would prove that any white nation, which had made greater advances is civilization, knowledge, and wisdom, than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage. Nay, further: if the principle of subjuga ion founded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be applicable to races and to nations, what is to precent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind.

world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind.

"If, indeed, we possess this intellectual superiority, profoundly grateful and thankful to Him who has bestowed it, we ought to fulfill all the obligations and duties which it imposes; and these social require us not to subjugate or deal wrightly by our fellow men who are less bleat thain we are, but to instruct, to improve, and to enlighten them."

Sublime sentiments, embracing the principles of truth and of justice, of hope and immortality!

These are sentiments for which the Apostles and the long line of martyrs suffered and died—sentiments, for the emodiment of which, the fathers of the Revolution pledged their lives, their property, and sacred honor, in the support of a seven years"

and sacred honor, in the support of a seven years war, which threw off the yoke of despotism. Yet, trange as it may seem, the author proposes now a sacrifice them all on the altar of slavery! Yes, sir, these sentiments we are now called upon, in this great struggle, "to compromise," to throw away as an idle abstraction—sentiments embracing, as they do, nothing less than a sense of obligation to God and to our brother. Hence the argument of the honorable Senator, who said, when urging the North to make these sacrifices, "I might ask of you larger and more expansive concessions than from the slave States? And why? You are numerically more powerful than the slave States. You are, in point of numbers, greater; and greatness and magnanimity should ever be allied to-

Mr. Chairman, in order to see more clearly the nature of this greatness and magnanimity, let us call to mind the case of William Box Brown, who had so great a love for freedom as to consent to be wide, and two feet deep, and in this confined and distressing condition to be conveyed as a package of goods from Richmond to Philadelphia—a part of the time with his head downwards. Here, sir, was one of our own countrymen, free from any charge of crime, and yet he was obliged to pass through the very metropolis of the Republic, which boasts of its liberty and equality, as a bale of merchandise! Shame, shame on the Republic! Take another illustration of this kind of greatness and magnanimity—I mean our violation of the flag of truce in the capture of the bold and chivalrous Osceola, once already referred to, who was defending his wife, his children, and his countrymen, from outrage and insult in the slavery-sup-porting Florida war. Sir, if this be the "greatness and magnanimity" asked for, I pray that our country may be less distinguished for such greatness and magnanimity hereafter.
But, sir, this Compromise measure, that seeks to identify the Federal Government with slavery by

its continuance in the District of Columbia, reverses the generally-acknowledged system of jurisprudence throughout the civilized world. While the strict letter of the Constitution, which is just and good, protects the rights of every person wherever the General Government has full juris-diction, it is urged that we should go into a court of equity to do a wrong, when we have the power to do right. We are told, in effect, that we are under a moral obligation to do wrong. Strange philosophy, which imposes upon us a greater obligation to do wrong than to do right! Sir, it is the most absurd solecism imaginable! It is unworthy of the mind that conceived, and of the lips that uttered it.

tion in Mr. Clay's New Orleans letter, that the colored people have as good a right to enslave us as we to enslave them. Suppose some of the members of this House, who have sons and daughters, should have them forcibly taken and sold ters, snould have them forcibly taken and sold into slavery, would they, I ask again, be willing to "compromise" with a people that would commit such an outrage on their families, by consenting that a part should remain in slavery, on condition that the others should be restored? No, sir, no! They would revolt at the idea. And yet these are fair deductions from the premises laid down in the letter to which I have referred—this is the gross inconsistency of this recent appeal to our "magnanimity!" No, Mr. Chairman, we must not compromise? Truth! We must not do evil that good may come. We should rather imitate the noble Kossuth, who, when required by the Sultan answer does not admit of hesitation and shame, the choice can neither be dubious nor difficult!" Sir, this is the only safe rule by which to square our conduct at all times and under all cir-

umstances.
But, hear what our own immortal Jefferson "With what execration should the statesman be branded, who, permitting one half of the ci izens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies—destroys the morals of the one part, and the love of country of the other." said on this point :

Why, sir, in certain localities, we have proclaimed slavery to be piracy. Is it any less sinful here? Let me read an extract from a speech delivered by a slaveholder, in the recent Convention f Kentucky-I mean the Hon. Mr. Turner

of Kentucky—I mean the Hon. Mr. Turner:

"The whole civilized world has turned its back upon the
African slave trade; even Portugal is now coming into civilitation and Christianity upon this subject, if I may be
allowed the expression; she is placing herse? by the side
of England, and of France, and of all the enlightened nations of the earth. And what is there in the African slave
trade that is worse than to go into another State, and to
bring slaves from thence, tearing mothers from their children, separating husbands from their worse, without any
offence charged against them; driving them along in chains,
as if they were beasts of prey? I is it not a seene that no
man, unless he is determined to engage in this traffic, can
look upon without feelings deep and powerful?"

Sir, so long as we render such national facilities Sir, so long as we render such national facilities for upholding this traffic, by keeping, within sight of this very Capitol, a jail, and authorizing the United States marshal to keep slaves for slave traders at the reach

raders, at the rate of thirty-four cents a day, and

even keep our own citizens confined in this same prison for acts of humanity towards those thus reated, and that in violation of the clause of the Constitution which expressly declares that no man shall be deprived of this liberty, unless he shall be guilty of crime, so long may we expect to be a by-word and a hissing throughout the world. We sympathize with the Roman and Hungarian patriots, while condemning our own citizens for the same noble deeds! Sir, who are the Kossuths, and who the Austrians, in the contest to which I have referred? Sayers and Drayton are now incarcerated for receiving on board the *Pearl* those who had a right, guarantied them by the Constitution, to go and come at their pleasure. Sir, I have visited these our afflicted countrymen in prison, and given them strong assurances that the people sympathize with them in their affliction—that hundreds of petitions are constantly being sent to Congress for their relief. I told them that the time was near at hand when the Government would be wrested from those who now violate the Constitution of their country, and be placed under the control of such as would wield it for the protection of all its citizens to the full extent of our Federal jurisdiction. This, sir, must come before the true mission of this Union is fulfilled, and before we shall be recognised as a consistent republic by all enlightened nations. But, Mr. Chairman, among the various classes of measures, directly and indirectly involved in was, the case would have been vastly altered, and then the responsibility would have been learly upon the General Government. So is would have been responsible, and the traffic been tolerated after the termination of the twenty years over which jurisdiction had been retained by the States; but we see that, the moment the Federal Government possessed the power of control, it abolished it; and it did so with an emphasis, by declaring it piracy, and punishing it accordingly. I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that the Constitution of the United States is an anti-slavery and not a pro-slavery instrument.

What, then, Mr. Chairman, ought we to do Why, sir, report the bill of my colleague, [Mr. Dorx.] providing for the admission of California, without delay, and then put it upon its immediate passage. We ought at once to establish territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utab, and order a divorce of the Federal Government from the support of slavery. Sir, when I reflect upon the hardships and sufferings of the early pioneers of California—on the intelligence and enterprise of her people—on the liberal and enalghtened constitutions and the shas formed, with its prohibition of slavery, and the sand the support of slavery. Sir, when I reflect upon the hardships and sufferings of the early pioneers of California—on the intelligence and enterprise of her people—on the liberal and enalghtened constitutions have has formed, with its prohibition of slavery, and the adoption of the Homestead Exemption—and the hesitation and delay of Congress to recognise in her the general content of the traffic bear of the proper of the early pioneers of California—on the intelligence and enterprise of her people—on the liberal and enalghtened constitutions, her approached the very and the support of slavery. Sir, when I reflect upon the proposition of the Homestead Exemption—on the intelligence and enterprise of her people—on the liberal and enalghtened constitutions and the sanger of the early ploneers of the proposition of the Homestead the present controversy, to which I have alluded in the course of my remarks, I have but slightly

children, without reference to condition, with the | these States, some of them striking off twelve children, without reference to condition, with the tenderest emotion. Sir, the Gerrit Smiths, the Evaness, the Van Amringes, and their generous associates, have already more than realized the most ardent hopes of their friends, in enlightening and correcting public sentiment on this subject. They should not only be appreciated as friends of the landless poor in our own country, but as benefactors of all mankind. A great number of the States have, as I have already remarked, embraced States have, as I have already remarked, embraced these humane principles, and passed laws which secure to their citizens, in all vicissitudes, a home to shelter them, and to protect them from the grasp of the merciless creditor.

But, sir, these are but drops before a more plen-

have but to look at these facts to get some idea of the rich legacy God has in store for his landless poor, both of this and the other side of the Atlantic, viz: the fifteen hundred millions of acres of public lands lying raste between this and the Pacific ocean. I find no little consolation in the hope that these expansive acres will yet present an outlet, as well as an aid, to the disenthralment an outlet, as well as an aid, to the disenthralment the service of the press, have commingled in a Current of the great Father of Waters.

But, sir, the owner of that submerged press an outlet, as well as an aid, to the disenthralment of the millions of Lacklanders whose starving

meet a response from some gentlemen who occupy seats on this floor—few in number, thank Heaven, they are—who would base narrow distinctions on the mere accident of birthplace. But I know no such feeling. I hail every man of every clime as my brother, and as equally entitled to share God's common bounty, spread out in a common soil. But, sir, notwithstanding these measures of reform are still. Behold him, as he stands unscathed by a sir, notwithstanding these measures of reform are fast winning the hearts of the people, we are told, by some of our Southern friends, that they are Utopian and chimerical, tending to anarchy and irreligion, closely allied in principle with that odious proviso, which we are told, if applied to the Territories, will necessarily oblige the slave States to withdraw from the Union, and, for the protection of their glave property it established. States to withdraw from the Union, and, for the protection of their slave property, to establish a Southern Confederacy. Sir, let me, in passing, ask our friends, who entertain these views what advantages. ask our friends, who entertain these views, what advantage would result from such a step, even were it mutually agreed upon? You are all free traders, and therefore you would certainly not object, in such an event, to a reciprocity of trade with the States left behind, and also to postal arwith the States left behind, and also to postal arrangements. We would be agreed in preventing the establishment of any monarchical governments on this continent. Well, then, what are you to gain? Would not the new relation be just about the same that exists now? You are already independent States executing invisid sting ever specific property of the same that the same that exists now? You are already independent States executing invisid sting ever specific. pendent States, excepting jurisdiction over specified subjects, which I have just named, including, in addition, a few incidental powers. The only effect of this course, in my opinion, would be to hasten forced, instead of voluntary emancipation, in the slave States themselves. I am, for this and other important reasons, opposed to a separation of these States. Mr. Chairman, it is the true policy of nations, as well as of individuals, to shake hands with all

the world, approving what is right, and in a respectful manner condemning what is wrong; not cut off a part of the human family from diplomatic and social relations, as the Senate's Austrian res-olutions proposed—relations that should ever be ranked among the most efficient means for the civilization of the world. We ought not to be destructive, but restorative in our movements. Our object should be to improve each other. If the free States are deluded, and under the darkness of superstition, the South should seek to enlighten them. So of the slave States. If they err. he North should seek to do them a like favor. Why not, then, remain together, and let "agita-tion" go on? Let me, then, exhort our more timid brethren throughout the Union not to be alarmed, even should the Southern Convention seek to dissolve the Union. I had much rather see such a step as that taken than stagnation! A head wind is ever better than a calm. The physician, whose medicines produce no effect, is a quack. Besides, should such a rash measure as dissolution be resolved upon, the effect would be the call of another convention—one more prudent and wise, and which would suggest more effective means for the protection of the slave States. And here I would take occasion, Mr. Chairman, to say to those who are endeavoring to throw odium and ridicule upon the Nashville Convention, You are doing great injustice. Sir, while I see the tendency of the age in the diffusion of anti-slavery principles everywhere, my great surprise is, that the slave States are not more alarmed! Look at the rapid spread of these principles since the Mexican when he said that Mexico was to us "forbidden when he said that Mexico was to us "forbidden fruit." and that "the penalty of eating it would be to subject our institutions to political death." Mr. Calhoun, in my opinion, never expressed more truth in so few words. The present controversy proves it. Mr. Jefferson, too, I believe, saw this as distinctly with his prophetic eye, when he wand the following forbiling the period of the control o used the following familiar language:

"Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis?— a conviction on the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? that they are not to be violated but with his wrath! Indeed, I tremb's for my country when I reflect that God Is just; that his justice of anot sleep forever; that the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with us in such a contest." Sir, let me say, in all kindness to our Southern friends, if the view taken by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Calhoun be correct, and they refuse to adopt wise measures to arrest the growing evils of slavery, there is a point of time, which they or their children must reach, that will be truly appalling! Their anxiety then will not be concerning their sixteen hundred millions of dollars of property in God's image, but it will be for their mives and children. Then will be realized the graphic picture of the distinguished Senator fr tucky, [Mr. CLAY,] which is not too highly drawn

He says: He says:

"Behold, Mr. President, that dwelling-house now wrapt
in flames! Listen, sir, to the rafters and beams, which fall
in succession, amid the crash; and the flames ascending
ligher, and higher, as they tumble down. Behold those
women and children, who are flying from the calamitous
seene, and with their shrieks and lamentations imploring
the aid of high Heaven! Whose wives and children are
they? * * In the one scale, then, we behold sentiment, sentiment, sentiment, alone. In the other, property,
the s-cial fabric, life, and all that makes life desirable and
happy."

These objects, in the mind of the Senator, seem to be certain results, unless he shall succeed in arresting the tendency of the spirit of the age to universal liberty. That his arm will prove im-potent for this, I feel sure. I hope, therefore, to use the figure of the Kentucky Senator, that our friends who are so deeply interested in this mat ter, will put "sentiment," a glorious sentiment, in both sides of the scale—such sentiment as is expressed in the New Orleans letter, to which have adverted.

Mr. Chairman, I claim no jurisdiction for the Mr. Chairman, I claim no jurisdiction for the General Government over this subject in the States. I have only spoken of your internal affairs, because the debate invited me there. I do not think any of the Northern States would alter the Constitution to-day, if they had the power. To give the Federal Government jurisdiction of the property of the power. diction over the municipal regulations of the States, would be to throw upon it the responsibility, without conferring the power. The pre-rogatives of a confederation like ours, would be ineffectual in internal regulations over a country so large in extent. The vast influence which this Government should exert, both at home and abroad, is only to be effected by a strict administration of justice to the full extent of its delgated powers, the pro-slavery creed of the gentle-man from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Ross.] to the con-trary notwithstanding. In my opinion, the parti-tion line of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Governments was most judiciously drawn. But, sir, I pass to a subject to which I have al-ready incidentally alluded—I mean the too well concerted plan, put in operation by an extensive correspondence throughout the States, to concoct some "compromise" measure—some magic il "ad justment"—that shall finally extinguish the las cope of personal liberty to the poor slave, while if carried out in principle, it would crush the spirit of civil liberty throughout the world. Sir, we have many men in public and private ife, great in talents, great in experience, great in the councils of the nation, enjoying a large share of public confidence, who believe, or assume to be-lieve, that the public mind has broken away from the proper restraints of order and propriety, led astray by the wild vagaries of a spirit delusive in astray by the wild vagaries of a spirit decisive in its character and pernicious in its consequences; and that it is their high mission to hush to repose the spirit of agitation that now pervades the whole country. With all due respect to the opinions of these, our distinguished countrymen, allow me to say, that I believe they are themselves the deluded ones—that they are destined soon to see their heavy are restricted to the color of the colo their hopes pass away like the early cloud and the morning dew. Sir, if they succeed in passing a law that public opinion shall be arrested in its triumphal career, it will have just about as much triumphal career, it will have just about as much effect as the astronomical decree of the ancients, that the earth should not move around the sun. Should this Congress finally fall into so gross an absurdity, there would arise a host of Free-Soilers—Whigs and Democrats—who would, like Galileo, stamp their feet and cry, "Still it moves!" Nay, sir, these men might go so far as to dissolve the Union, if it were possible, to accomplish their purpose; but they will utterly fail. They cannot "compass" it. The progress of truth is not impeded by geographical lines; neither is it controlled by political jurisdiction, any more than is atmospheric pressure. It seems to me that the class of politicians who feel so confident of the consummation of their wishes, do not comprehend class of politicians who feel so confident of the consummation of their wishes, do not comprehend the diversified yet concurrent agencies that are now at work. Look, sir, at the mighty power of the press. Probably twelve or fifteen hundred of these engines of agitation are now in operation in

thousand sheets per hour, furnishing new sugges-tions and materials of thought for the million. Railroads, steamboats, and lightning telegraphs, are running in every direction, regenerating and assimilating the varied character of our people. The time is not far distant when these subtle agencies will cover the whole globe with a complete network of sympathy, so that a great truth uttered in America will be instantaneously heard in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Sir, we are on the eve of a mighty moral revolution. To think of resisting the march of mind and the progess of freedom, is as idle as it would be to unlertake to drive back the thundering cataract tiful shower, when compared with the vast and indescribable blessings that are yet to flow from a more extended application of these principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles. We have but to look at these facts to get some idea of principles.

of the millions of Lacklanders whose starving groans come to us upon every breeze, as it wafts its way across the Atlantic. To all such I would say, Come, and welcome!

Mr. Chairman, I fear this sentiment will not Mr. Chairman, I fear this sentiment will not mild the companion of the batteries of truth anew, and more relating the batteries of truth anew, and more had an associate who shared with him the trials of his darkest hour. Where is he now? Driven firmly and skillfully than before. Behold him in the unpretending man, yet here

ic editor of the National Era, (Dr. Bailey,) with with an able rival press!*—an advent which, in all frankness, let me say, I shall hail with unaffected joy. How truthfully may be applied the oft-quoted sentiment of Bryant, (himself one of the battlers in the noble sphere of Free-Soil Truth,) which teaches that Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, while Error writhes in endless pain and hopeless prostration.

But, Mr. Chairman, while we mention the

names of these mental heroes and moral patriots we cannot forget the great pioneer champion of the Right of Petition—John Quincy Adams. Sir. I believe his Presidential Administration stands fair; but you may add to it the same of Napoleon, and the diadem of the Cæsars, and, when com pared with his Congressional career, it dwindles into insignificance. The former was an administration of existing public sentiment—the latter an aggressive movement, ending in a glorious triumph over despotism, in behalf of the people. He needs no monument of brass, nor of stone, to perpetuate his memory. His name is written among the stars of the Confederacy, and indelibly recorded upon the history of our country; and it will be written hereafter on the hearts of an improved and appreciating posterity. His mantle has not fallen apon any one of your mere trading politicians; ut to the hands of the people it has been return ed-they whose right it is to rule, and who will

yet find a successor worthy to wear it.

I have thus, Mr. Chairman, endeavored to follow, to some extent, this debate, which has taken so wide a range, on the interesting question before the committee—the admission of California, as a sovereign State, into the Union. In doing so, it has been my object to express the honest convictions of my own mind, with a proper respect to the opinions of others. I am aware that some may think that so humble an individual as myself has been too presuming in thus dissenting from, and in some instances attempting to refute, opinions expressed by leading men, some of whom have long exerted an extensive influence over the af-fairs of State. But I trust they will bear with me, when they call to mind that what I have said has been spoken in self-defence—in vindication of sentiments with which I am proud to be associated, and which have been attacked and denounced as if really at war with the true interests of the

country.

And now, sir, before I close, let me briefly appeal more especially to those members of Cor gress who represent the Northwest. I wish to say to them, that I consider this a great struggle be-tween Labor and Conital between Asian and Democracy - between Despotism and Freedom. The strength of the two parties, in this great contest is to be tested on the questions of receiving California into the Union, and organizing such Governments in the Territories of New Mexico and Utah as will protect all the citizens thereof. The Northwest expects every man that she claims on this floor, in momentous question, to do his duty. With nothing less will she be content.
Sir, if any one of us had doubts in regard to his

duty on this subject, it would seem that they might be easily removed by calling to mind the associations of home, where we share so largely in the bounties of Haven. Let me remind gen-tlemen, who represent the people living under the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787, of the great prairies and rivers of the Northwest - the former spread out in such beauty of adornment and pro-fusion of fruitage—the latter dotted with hun-dreds of commerce-bearing steamers—and ask them if they oan throw their influence on the side of thriftless slavery! Forbid it, Heaven! We, above all men, know the value of freedom. Let us see to it, that our votes do not aid to deprive others of its inestimable blessings. Let us re-member what "free labor" has done for us, and see that we degrade it not by contact with slavery elsewhere. Shall we, as stewards of the People, "compromise" away the rights of our Pacific brethren, or refuse to pass laws to protect them, when it is the avowed purpose of others to trample them under foot-and that, too, in territories the known rights of whose conquered citizens were especially trusted to our plighted care? God forbid! Before I would do so vile an act, I would suffer all the tortures that the most depraved mind could invent. Important consequences, my associates, hang

but the cause of civil liberty on the other side of the Atlantic. If we meet the crisis manfully and unitedly, we shall triumph speedily, and secure the grateful thanks of our constituents and of our country. But, if we falter now, we shall richly deserve the execrations of mankind.

Mr. Chairman, let me say, in conclusion, that Providence seems to have opened to us a rare field r the acquisition of true national greatness. If we properly appreciate and enter at once on the fulfilment of the manifest destiny of this Repub-lic, we shall become the emancipators of not only our own enslaved countrymen, but the Liberators of the World. We shall present an asylum in-deed for the oppressed of all nations, instead of a prison-house for the innocent and unoffending. Let us, then, be just and generous to Califor-nia, to Utah, to New Mexico—to all who need our aid. A prompt and enlightened policy on our

on the decision of the hour-not only to the cause

part would promote the disenthralment and elevation of Mexico, Central and South America, and even the Islands of the Sea, until we should finally meet and fraternally embrace our British brethren on the Eastern Continent, and thus assist to encircle the whole globe with the Anglo Saxon race, speaking one language for the ex-pression of common wants and wishes, and for the proclamation of a common and a glorious aim. * The paper here alluded to, The Southern Press has since appeared, under the editorial control of Ellwood Fisher and Edward De Leon—said to be gentlemen of great editorial ability.

ENGLISH FREE LABOR PRINTS.

A LARGE assortment, just received by GEORGE W. TAYLOR, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry N.B. This establishment is devoted to the products of N. B. Inis casalinaments and a large variety of Dry Goods and Groceries are here provided for those who really wish to be non-alayeholders.

6th mo. 12th—1mo. WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHEELAN & WOODS,

WHOLESALE and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors went of Sycamore street, Cincinnati-Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, &c. 1, P. WHELAN.

May 23—1y

A. WOOD. HAMILTON COLLEGE.

THE Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, will take place on Wednesday, July 24th. Juring the week the usual addresses with be delivered before the Society of Christian Research, by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia; before the Alumni, by Hon. William J. Bacon, of Utles, of the class of 1822; before the Literary Societies, by Hon Penry B. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, and a Poem by Alfred B Street, of Albany.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

MENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, I is now commencing its third season. The success which has attended it thus far gives bright bones for the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the Hydropathic or Water Cure treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable anspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. A fine bowling saloon was creeted the past season, to which patients can have access for exercise and amusement. All patients will be required to furnish three comforters, two large woollen blankets, two coarse cotton sheets, one coarse lines sheet, and six towels.

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is 85 per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and coming well reconsing the same and the same provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

All communications must be post pall.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Cieveland, May, 1860,—May 30—2m